

Spearhead

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CAUGHT IN THE ACT

Our commentary on Major's Ulster sell-out

(PAGES 2 & 3)

Nationalist Comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news.

Caught in the act

A shrill squawk of anger rang through the highest corridors of power last month following the release by *The Times* newspaper of parts of a draft version of the joint framework document drawn up by the British and Irish Governments for the future of Ulster. The Government's immediate reaction to this release was to employ the quite puerile argument that the people responsible were part of some sinister plot to sabotage the peace process.

There most certainly is a sinister plot afoot concerning Northern Ireland but its nature is very different from that supposed by this piece of Government bluster. The plot is to take away the British birthright of the loyal majority in the province and to manoeuvre them, by a piecemeal series of devices, some ill-concealed and some diabolical in their slyness, into a united Irish Republic. What stung the Government into last month's hysterical response — a response that involved the Prime Minister booking himself a special TV slot to

broadcast to the nation on the matter a day or two afterwards — was that the details of the leaked document did nothing whatever to refute this but, on the contrary, amply confirmed it.

The document goes much further than anything previous to it in meeting the Irish Republic's demands for joint authority over Northern Ireland between London and Dublin. It proposes an Anglo-Irish body to oversee the affairs of the province which will have considerable powers and — a decidedly unhealthy sign — will be directly responsible to the Eurocrats in Brussels. In the words of the *Sunday Telegraph* leader of February 5th, it...

"... is an Irish Nationalist document. It might as well be the next election manifesto of Mr. John Hume. In the much-criticised but entirely accurate words of the *Times* report, it 'brings the prospect of a united Ireland closer than it has been at any time since partition in 1920.' ... The draft creates the embryo of a united Ireland, and makes that embryo, rather than the United Kingdom, the authority which will hand out Brussels money."

It is highly significant that such assessments as these are now coming, not from fire-breathing ultra-protestants in Northern Ireland who might, albeit wrongly, be classed by some as sectarian, bigoted and impervious to reason, but from two major national newspapers with a tradition of political moderation which few would challenge. That these papers should see the Government's latest Ulster plans in this light is some indication of just how far along the road to surrender of Northern Ireland the Government must have travelled.

The Government and its apologists talk about the *Times* leak as being an attempt to sabotage the 'peace process'. Might it not be described much more fairly as an attempt to sabotage the sell-out of loyal Ulster? If that

be accepted, there will be many, including ourselves, who will retort that this is a form of sabotage that is absolutely right. It is significant that so far the Government, notwithstanding all its froth about 'sabotage', has not so far claimed that anything said in the leaked document is untrue. That surely is the crux of the matter.

The haste with which John Major bobbed up on television to ask us all to trust him and to reassure us that no sell-out was intended was the surest indication that just such a sell-out is on the agenda. In the words of Shakespeare, our premier did "protest too much." Andrew Alexander, writing in the *Daily Mail* on the 3rd February caught it perfectly when he said:-

" 'Trust me!' It is the cry of the con-man throughout the ages. The simple fact is that the Government has been caught attempting to betray Ulster. Ministers' outraged complaints about 'selective quotations', 'irresponsibility' and fatuous attempts to blame one newspaper cannot disguise this fact.

"Why should anyone trust John Major or Northern Ireland Secretary Patrick Mayhew — of all Ministers the one from whom I would least wish to buy a second-hand car? 'Major himself, with his broken promises on taxation and his oscillations on European Union, is widely distrusted by the British electorate. Why should he be trusted by Northern Ireland?

"He once said it would turn his stomach to negotiate with terrorists. Yet his officials were conducting talks. Mayhew recently told Ulster Unionist Jim Molyneux that he would be consulted on a framework document and said on January 1st that no such document existed. Yet the leaked one dates from November."

Major's TV broadcast was shown just before the main evening news programmes on BBC and ITV on the 2nd February. The dramatic manner in which this was staged almost suggested a national emergency comparable to that in which Neville Chamberlain came on radio to announce the start of the Second World War. The similarity ended, however, the moment our present Prime Minister appeared on screen. Chamberlain, for all his limitations, did have a certain *gravitas* in keeping with the dignity of his office. He had laboured sincerely and with great dedication to achieve what was best for Britain, even if in the end he did not succeed. Here, by contrast, was the face of a cheap little upstart thrust by freak circumstances of national dysfunction into a role for which his unfitness was manifest in every stale cliché, every flicker of his shifty and frightened eyes and every wailing plea for a 'trust' which his whole sorry record made laughable. This was the look of a suspect in a fraud enquiry who had been confronted with damning evidence of his guilt and was desperately making up a story to establish his *bona fides* as a decent and upright citizen. "Not me Guv," Major seemed to be saying as he pleaded his innocence of any attempt at betrayal; and with typical bravado he then proceeded, as

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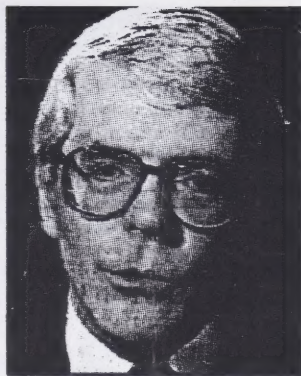
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"'Trust me' — the cry of the con-man throughout the ages." Major on TV calling for support of his Ulster sell-out plan.



is the habit of the cornered rogue, to shift the focus of guilt onto others. He slated those who had blown the whistle on his squalid little racket — as if they were the criminals! He then proceeded to insult the people of Northern Ireland by appealing to a wrongly assumed cowardice on their part. "The horrors of Enniskillen and Greysteel are behind you," he whined. "After five months of peace, surely it is time to look ahead." The message here was clear: **anything**, surely, was better than a resumption of the violence and the terror in Northern Ireland, even if it be the surrender of partial sovereignty over its people to a state to which they owe no allegiance and have no wish to be part of. Mr. Major was of course here judging Ulster folk by his own standards and values. Utterly lacking in any kind of national pride himself, he was taking it for granted that theirs was something that might willingly be bartered for the sake of a quieter life.

Not once in his TV speech did Major attempt to deny any part of the plan he and his cronies had been accused of hatching for Ulster. All he was prepared to offer her people was a referendum when it had been finally drawn up. "Nothing is going to be imposed on the people of Northern Ireland," he purred. They could accept or reject the plan by their votes.

This struck an immediately ominous note. A referendum staged by politicians of the likes of John Major would be like an HP agreement which a slick double-glazing salesman sticks in front of you in the hope that you'll sign without reading the small print, least of all seriously thinking about what you're getting yourself into. The words of the referendum question could almost be felt suggesting themselves as our John gave his promises: "Do you support the Government's initiative to bring about a lasting peace in Northern Ireland by obtaining the willing co-operation of... etc., etc., etc." Make up your own conclusion — the meaning will be the same. At no point would the crucial question be likely to be asked: "Do you approve of the surrender of sovereignty over Northern Ireland to the Irish Republic?" By just such a process, and in just such language, did Major's South African counterpart F.W. de Klerk persuade his people to sign away their existence as a nation.

As most readers will recall, on the following evening Labour spokesman

'Bambi' was given a similar TV slot before each news, and on the evening after that Paddy Ashdown made a broadcast on behalf of the Liberal Democrats. Each party leader chose his own way of saying exactly the same thing: everyone should support the Government's peace plan; anyone who suggested otherwise wanted to bring back murder and bloodshed to Northern Ireland. By this time the distinct shadow of Orwell's Big Brother seemed to be hovering over the proceedings. The serfs were getting restless over an unauthorised exposure of their masters' plans. The masters were sinking their largely bogus differences and closing ranks to lecture to said serfs how wrong their apprehensions were and how diabolical had been the motives of those who had cast doubt on the good faith of their noble rulers!

If anything was ever required to underline the crooked intentions not only of the Government but of the entire Westminster establishment over the future of the loyal British people of Northern Ireland this unedifying protestation of outraged innocence by the palpably guilty did exactly that. The whole episode stank to high heaven in a way seldom equalled in the long and murky history of national betrayal that has been the *leitmotiv* of British politics in the second half of the 20th century.

Sovereignty and currency: the point that they all miss

There was plenty last month to report in the mock battle between the Tory Government's Euro-enthusiasts and Euro-Sceptics. Spokesmen for both camps were to be heard making public statements in abundance, while Mr. Major himself, as usual, contrived to say something each week which pleased first one side, then the other.

One politician who leaves no room for doubt over where he stands on Europe is Chancellor Kenneth Clarke. In a Commons debate on the 9th February on the issue of a single European currency Mr. Clarke came out unambiguously in favour, making the curious claim that such a single currency would not herald the end of the nation-state. Speaking of the Euro-Sceptics who oppose it, he said that: "It is a mistake to believe that monetary union need be a huge step on the path to a federal Europe."

This is nonsense — indeed such nonsense that it is hard to credit that a Chancellor of the Exchequer, of all people, could possibly believe it. A nation cannot by any stretch of imagination be sovereign if it does not have control of its own money. If the money required to fuel a nation's economy is issued by some agency outside the authority of its own government that nation can be free and independent only in name. Its government may go through the motions of declaring policies and its parliament may likewise go through the motions of passing laws, but if the economic wherewithal to pay for everything comes from elsewhere such a nation is, in effect, under foreign occupation. Its actual power would be no greater than the power,

of the French Government in Vichy following the German conquest and occupation of France. It would be nothing more than a puppet government.

But having said this we should go on to say that, contrary to what the Euro-Sceptics might like to think, Britain does not have control over its own currency even now.

For a nation to have control over its own currency its government, and its government alone, must exercise the prerogative of determining the issue of money and must ensure that that money flows into the economy without its issue becoming a debt liability that the nation must bear for indefinite generations to come. The Government must, in effect, create the nation's money in accordance with the real wealth that the nation is itself creating by use of its brains and labour and by its regular economic activity.

The money needed to fuel Britain's economic activity is not being supplied in this way; it is being 'lent' into circulation by private banks, and like all loans it bears interest which becomes a further liability to the nation borrowing it. Britain's governments have in fact forfeited control of the nation's currency a long time ago.

This is what makes rather hollow and meaningless the present argument about whether there should be a single European currency or not. Whether such a currency is adopted or whether we carry on with our pounds and our pence, we are not the masters in our own economic house. The decisions as to how much money our economy is allowed to have are decisions that are not ours to make.

Real British sovereignty — economic and political — will only be recovered when total control of all money used in the British economy is given to British Government. Are the Euro-Sceptics aware of this? If they are not, they know little about the economic issues on which they wax so eloquent. If they are, isn't it time to come out in the open and say so?

Where do the Sceptics really stand?

The answer to the foregoing question may lie in an article by Boris Johnson which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* on the 2nd February, headed 'Take the new Euro-Sceptics with a large pinch of salt'. As this title suggests, the writer is of the belief that a great many of those leading politicians now making noises against further European integration are far from sincere. As examples, he said:-

"Take Malcolm Rifkind, hitherto thought of as a kind of Hurdite Europhile. In a speech in Brussels tonight he will reveal his innermost secret belief, that the nation-state must remain the fundamental building-block of Europe. Yes, say Mr. Rifkind's friends: he is a born-again Euro-Sceptic." "Or take Mr. William Waldegrave, the cultivated former adviser to Edward

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WHAT WE THINK

(Contd. from prev. page)

Heath... Or take the 'devastating rebuff' allegedly delivered to Douglas Hurd from the rest of the Cabinet last Thursday, when he suggested that colleagues should expect a measure of give-and-take in the 1996 Inter-Governmental Conference to revise the Maastricht Treaty."

All this, Mr. Johnson suggested, is little more than political opportunism engaged in out of concern for the growing tide of popular opinion in the country as well as at the grass roots of the Tory Party itself. "A strong Euro-Sceptic line," he said, "is now seen as an indispensable part of the Tory strategy for the next election." With Labour now adopting an eager Europhile stance, the party is desperately scratching around for a formula that will win the hearts of the voters while enabling it to achieve a distinctiveness of policy as against Labour in the eyes of an electorate that is becoming ever more hard-put to see any difference between the two.

In the final outcome it is probable that all this 'Euro-Sceptic' posturing will turn out to have no more substance than Margaret Thatcher's call for immigration controls made in the run-up to the general election of 1979. Once the voters have again been conned (assuming that they will be conned into voting Tory — which at the moment is a very big assumption indeed), many of those now anxious to display their 'Euro-Sceptic' credentials will quickly abandon the act and again toe the approved Euro line.

There is a final observation which ought to be made. Why the term 'Euro-Sceptic' at all? The word 'sceptic' means one who has doubt. By this token our magazine could never be regarded as 'Euro-Sceptic' because we have never been in any doubt on the Euro issue. Right from the beginning we have been uncompromisingly against British membership of the Common Market/European Community/European Union or whatever fashionable term used to describe the racket. 'Scepticism' has never come into it.

When is an atrocity not an atrocity?

In case anyone hadn't noticed it, World War II ended fifty years ago this year. Quite apart from the actual dates marking the conclusion of the war in Europe (VE Day) and in Asia (VJ Day), there are numerous others which mark events thought to be important in the final months of hostilities. All this of course provides wonderful grist to the mill of those who are still fighting the war with their pens half a century after the firing ended.

One event commemorated last month was the British and American bombing of Dresden on the night and morning of February 13th and 14th 1945. Today's literary Second World War warriors have never been too happy about this operation because it was, undoubtedly, an atrocity.



DRESDEN 1945

Grist to the mill of today's humbug industry

About 25,000 people died, the vast majority of them being civilians. Controversy has always raged as to whether the Dresden bombing was necessary as a military action or whether it was undertaken mainly to exterminate as many Germans as possible and thereby demoralise the German people with a view to weakening their resolve to carry on the war. Needless to say, this distinction has a vital bearing on subsequent history's moral judgement of the issue.

The case supporting the demoralisation theory is a powerful one, and it is to a great extent strengthened by the statement of Churchill made shortly afterwards when he said: "It seems to me that the moment has come when the question of bombing of German cities simply for the sake of increasing the terror, though under other pretexts, should be reviewed..." If he didn't know the reason why 25,000 were wiped out in those few hours, who did?

Perhaps, however, we should here give the benefit of the doubt to those who maintain that Dresden was bombed for valid strategic and military reasons, the main one of these being that it was a key rail communications centre for the transfer of German troops from the Western to the Eastern Front. In this case we are dealing with the tricky ethical problem that always arises when the mass-extermination of people, including great numbers of civilians, is seen as a necessary measure to shorten a war and thus spare yet more lives in the long run. Just the same reasoning is used by those who defend the use of the A-bomb on Japan some months later.

This question of what degree of loss of life today is justified in order to prevent greater loss of life tomorrow is one that will perplex both historians and moral philosophers probably until the end of time, and of course there never will be any really satisfactory answer. What we might suggest here, however, is that the dilemma should be

purged of its present content of unacceptable hypocrisy.

Ruthless actions in war should be judged by the same moral yardstick whether they are committed by one side or the other. It simply is not good enough to condemn ruthlessness by one combatant nation while excusing it on the part of another. This has always been the tendency of World War II historians who write of that conflict — as the overwhelming majority do — from a pro-Allied viewpoint. This was typically illustrated by Max Hastings in an article on the Dresden bombing which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* on February 11th, when he said:-

"The misemployment of Bomber Command to destroy Dresden cannot be matched against the systematic, impenitent brutalities of the Axis, designed to perpetuate tyranny rather than to hasten its collapse..."

"Purpose and motive must be mitigating factors in passing judgement. Modern exponents of common guilt should be ruthlessly put down. War involves all of us in some measure of evil. But, before the bar of history, some should always be recognised as incomparably more evil than others."

The clear message here is that the evil of which the writer speaks is not a quantity to be measured in absolute terms but one which must vary in degree according to whether it is committed in 'good' causes or 'bad' ones. The trouble with that theory is that these very assessments of 'good' and 'bad' are based largely, if not entirely, on popular perceptions of the 'evil' acts undertaken in pursuit of the causes in question. Mr. Hastings has spoken of those who were fighting "to perpetuate tyranny" and those who were doing so "to hasten its collapse." But of what did this tyranny consist? Surely it was defined in terms of the acts said, truly or falsely to be carried out in its name. By

that token did not certain acts of the Allied powers, including the bombing of Dresden, stamp those powers also with the mark of tyranny? Was Soviet Russia not anyway a tyranny to begin with? And could not actions of great ruthlessness taken in order to destroy her be justified with an ease equal to those taken by the Allies to destroy Hitler's Germany?

All these issues become much more simplified when two nations, or groups of nations, go to war with each other for down-to-earth reasons of *realpolitik*, that is to say they are fighting simply for **national interests** and do not attempt to sanctify their war actions by high-sounding moral imperatives. Then atrocities on either side can be judged according to common criteria, without all the humbug that attempts to mitigate them on the part of the 'goodies' while condemning them on the part of the 'baddies'. Atrocities are atrocities. They are sometimes a very regrettable by-product of war aims. The nature of those aims do not make them any better or any worse.

Does all this matter? Should we be devoting space to moral arguments arising out of a conflict that ended half a century ago? In normal circumstances, no we should not. The present and the future are much more important.

But the trouble is that in the climate of today's world so much of our thinking about what should be done in the present and future is clouded by our perceptions of what happened in 1939-45. And it is the architects and defenders of today's world that have decreed that this be so. It is they who have set the agenda for all of our contemporary debate — about nationhood, about race, about systems of government and about the whole structure and values of society. And over every argument which attempts to grapple with these issues they have cast the shadow of World War II and what it was supposed to have been fought for.

They are going to have a field day in the next few months, as one anniversary follows another and each is used to pound into our brains how lucky we are to live in the world of their creation. We had better fasten our seat-belts. It's going to be a hectic Summer!

Political correctness reaches the RAF

It was announced by the Ministry of Defence with huge self-satisfaction last month that henceforward women are to be accepted as RAF pilots on a basis of complete equality with men. One TV commentator even went so far as to say that in time there could be as many female pilots in the service as there are males.

Pardon us if we do not join in the clamour to welcome this development. In fact we are strongly against it — just as we are against women playing any combat role in the armed forces.

This is not a matter of women not being a match for men when it comes to courage.

Of that virtue the female sex has at least an equal share. Some women indeed are capable of quite extraordinary acts of courage — particularly in situations when their children are in danger. Imagine a fire in the family home with a baby trapped upstairs in a bedroom. Then we can be quite sure that the mother will be every bit as ready to risk her life rescuing the little one as would the father.

Female courage is equal in its extent to male courage but it is not equal in kind. In the heat of battle a particular type of courage is called for which has to be combined with ice-coolness and an attitude that is completely divorced from feelings of emotion. This is especially so in the case of those who have to exercise command and make decisions which may involve the lives of fellow combatants. It is here that the male temperament is most suited to the situation.

All this apart, fighting in wartime can sometimes call for great reserves of physical strength and stamina — as was shown by *élite* British forces in the Falklands. It is wholly unfair to women to expect them to match these standards; they simply are not made that way.

If it were otherwise, females across the centuries would have gone into the records among the great soldiers, sailors and wartime aviators. They have not.

There is another thing. The vast majority of men of experience in armed services where mixed-sex fighting units have been established will testify to the fact that those units do not achieve maximum combat efficiency. Sex equality has been instituted for longer in the American armed forces than in our own, and US naval officers commanding unisex crews on warships have found that they do not work well; the respective sexes inevitably form relationships with each other that are not conducive to good discipline.

There is certainly a place for women in special units in the armed forces which are not involved directly in the fighting. World War II showed that. Women performed admirably in clerical duties, as radio operators and telephonists at bases, sometimes as van drivers and in many other non-combat tasks.

But across history the role of fighting soldier has been a male one. Our ancestors were not stupid — they were probably wiser on average than our generation is. They had reasons for maintaining this tradition. We ignore their example at our peril.

But of course it is a complete waste of time telling the present Government any of this. To them, getting into step with current trendy fashions is far more important than having armed forces capable of defending Britain effectively in war.

Football hooliganism: they blame us!

It was all so predictable. When news broke of the soccer riot involving England fans in Dublin last month, we might have

known that the media would concoct a story linking the trouble with elements of the so-called political 'far right', including the BNP. And so it happened.

The next day many newspapers and TV and radio reports alleged some sinister connection between the rioting hooligans and nationalist political groups. Militant Ulster loyalists were mentioned, as was Combat 18, but the BNP didn't escape the smears.

Just for the record, we should let it be known that the BNP had nothing whatsoever to do with the Dublin fracas, as the party's Press Officer Michael Newland made clear in an interview on BBC1 news shortly after. The party loathes and deplores this kind of insane behaviour and would take instant disciplinary action against any member known to have taken part in it. Whether Combat 18 had anything to do with the trouble we do not know, but it is a fact that the BNP publicly disavowed any connection with that group over a year ago.

Football hooliganism is in fact a symptom of the sick and dysfunctional society that the politics of the 'liberal establishment' have created. This society is quite incapable of providing its young men with any healthy and useful outlet for their natural aggression, and the result is that a few of them pursue this wholly destructive outlet for want of anything better to do.

The answer to this problem is to build a different society, which imbues its young men with stern discipline by means of tough military training through a restored national service, as well as providing them with compulsory hard sports both in school and in a national youth organisation.

As part of the same process we would also provide lawful and civilised outlets for young men's feelings of nationalism and patriotism — instead of trying to suppress those instincts, as is now the practice. There would then be less inclination for such things to be expressed in moronic behaviour, such as happened in Dublin.

No, dear readers, what we see here is the defenders of the 'establishment' blaming us for a social evil which they themselves have let come about by their own negligence and lack of firm leadership. Isn't it typical of them!

Has the BBC gone mad?

BBC Director General John Birt announced last month that the Corporation had decided it was catering too much for people of 'middle-class' values and '*élitist*' tastes. Apparently, in the future we are going to get more downmarket programmes and — yes, you've guessed it — a greater representation by the ethnic minorities!

Which leaves many of us wondering what BBC it is we have been patronising all this time. Our impression is that the quality of BBC material in recent years is about as downmarket as it is possible to get. And as for the ethnic minorities, surely they are grossly over-represented already. Is this the BBC's idea of a joke?

IS THERE A BRITISH NATION?

JOHN TYNDALL answers an advocate
of national balkanisation

*O let us not like snarling curs
In wrangling be divided.
Be Britain still to Britain true,
Among ourselves united, for never
But by British hands, maun
British wrangs be righted.*

ROBERT BURNS

THE SUNDAY TIMES is a newspaper which for many years has laboured with great diligence to pull to pieces everything that holds Britain together as a nation. Name almost any politically correct cause you like, and you can bet on the *ST* championing it with undisguised enthusiasm. Surely the flagship of this country's chattering classes, this paper scarcely fails at any weekend to produce at least three or four items which leave the less degenerate of our compatriots reaching for the vomiting bowl. Yet I am a regular reader of *The Sunday Times* in accordance with the rule that one should always keep an eye on what one's enemy is up to. Much the same rule applies to television of course.

The Culture is an *ST* supplement which is produced by, and for, liberal-leftist pseuds. It is the paper's main vehicle for promoting the rearrangement of our intellectual and artistic life in compliance with the designs of the 20th century's culture-distorters. As such, it is naturally to be found glorifying 'modernism' in literature, the theatre, music, painting, architecture and all else. It takes the predictable radical chic line on every matter of cultural import, and naturally does its bit to elevate sexual deviants and members of the ethnic minorities into artistic giants. In the February 5th issue there was a two-page feature on the reggae hero Bob Marley which spoke of its subject in the tones of hushed reverence one might expect to be reserved for Bach or Beethoven. Along with this was a eulogistic article on the concrete-and-glass architect Richard Rogers, described appropriately as "a knight who represents the liberal establishment *avant-garde*, a friend of Salman Rushdie and Alan Yentob, the BBC1 controller" (what more glowing testimonial than this?), a profile of transvestite comedian Eddie Izzard and an article slamming the 18th century masters of Dutch painting and condemning the National Gallery for daring to put their works on display. All par for the course, needless to say.

But *The Culture* does sometimes venture into topics that bear upon national politics — in a way that is always totally predictable. In the issue mentioned there appeared a four-page article by one Brian Deer titled 'Disunited we stand'. Its purpose was to debunk the whole idea of a British Nation



TARIFF REFORM

Joseph Chamberlain, seen here at a meeting in Birmingham demonstrating his theme of protection by use of two loaves of bread. Far from big business supporting his policy of a British Imperial 'Common Market', most opposed it.

and to justify Scottish, Welsh and (by implication) Irish Nationalism. It is always fascinating how PC writers who normally regard nationalism with horror manage to do these agile about-turns and support it whenever it suits their purpose, the purpose in this case being, in the true *Sunday Times* tradition, an anti-British one.

Mr. Deer chose as the opening to his article a scene on a Scottish loch where the Royal Navy's latest nuclear submarine, *HMS Vanguard*, was going out on its maiden patrol. There were, as he was at pains to point out, no crowds present to celebrate this

event, only the baa-ing of sheep. This was, according to the writer, deeply significant as a sign of Britain's lack of a sense of nationhood. But hang on — there's worse to come.

From submarines Mr. Deer then jumped to a BBC TV interview in which Prime Minister Major spoke scathingly about Labour's plans for a Scottish assembly, saying that these plans were a threat to the British Nation. Why, Deer asked, did Major and his Government not make a big public occasion of the sailing of the *Vanguard*? Could it be, he speculated, that they were

Contd. on next page

afraid of local Scots Nat demonstrations marring the 'British' flavour of the event? Not being privy to the Prime Minister's and his colleagues' thoughts on such matters, one cannot possibly say. But Mr. Deer is not one to be restricted by such uncertainties. What might have been one of a thousand different reasons for this absence of pomp and circumstance became, in his eyes, the very definite reason. "For there is not now, and never has been, a British Nation at all," he concluded emphatically.

SPEAKING FOR 'ENGLAND'

Mr. Deer's next effort to disprove Britishness was a dissertation on the familiar habit of the English (including those of other stocks who live in England) to speak of themselves when referring to Britain. Disraeli was cited as making a speech in which he mentioned 'England' or 'English' 60 times and 'British' or 'British' only three times, and speaking possessively about the 'English race' — a rather curious choice of words for one of his origins.

Actually, this strikes something of a chord as far as I am concerned: the habit of calling Britain 'England' and calling the British 'English' irritates me profoundly just as it does many other Britons who are either wholly or partially of Scots, Irish or Welsh background. But I do not seize upon it as a reason to support Scots, Irish or Welsh separatism. Rather is it just a symptom of verbal carelessness that is the product of inadequate education in the realities of our nationhood, race and history. Seeing that schools of today tell us very little about Britain that is of real importance, it is no surprise that great numbers of our young people leave them without even knowing to which nation they belong. The remedy of course is educational, i.e. constructive, not a descent into separatism, i.e. destructive. But one would not suppose writers in *The Sunday Times* to see things this way.

So how did the idea of Britain come about at all? Mr. Deer has his neat answer, and here he starts to betray his probable true political leanings:-

"But even as Disraeli's words (spoken in Manchester) were telegraphed to London, printed in newspapers and distributed by the new railway network across the United Kingdom, the ruling class knew that the moment had come to engineer a historic change. England was simply not big enough to satisfy new mass-production industries. Business needed a common market in which it could expand. The empire needed armies and administrators to sustain overseas profits. The government needed legitimising in bids to levy taxes. So the nation needed expansion — and the concept of "being British" was born."

This really is frightful. Has anyone ever told Mr. Deer that in Disraeli's time business already had its 'common market' in the markets of the world, where British exports still enjoyed an enormous, if relatively diminishing, trade? When a little later a movement aiming at a purely British

(i.e. imperial) common market did emerge in the shape of the Tariff Reform crusade of Joseph Chamberlain, the larger part of big business opposed it, fearing that its profits might be threatened by a departure from traditional free-trade policies. As for what Mr. Deer calls 'the ruling class', this had already to a large extent lost its dominance in British political life, which was being replaced by that of the emerging mercantile class which had grown fat on internationalist *laissez-faire* practices. Mr. Deer's 'ruling class' earned its living through land, not industrial mass-production. Just how it could have any special vested interest in the expansion of England into Britain and thereafter into empire is not explained. This 'ruling class' did indeed largely favour that expansion but this was for political and racial reasons, not commercial ones.

'DIFFERENT CULTURES'

Mr. Deer then went on to speak of the Act of Union in 1707 when the two parliaments of England and Scotland united. "But," he said, "the people were still of different cultures: they were English, Scottish or Welsh."

The first part of this assertion contains some truth — if the writer's object is to say that the peoples of the British Isles were distinguished by considerable diversity. Of course they were — though certainly in no greater sense than were (and still are) the peoples of France, Germany, Italy and Spain, just to give four examples among many. But a neat division into English, Scottish and Welsh (forgetting the Irish, as Mr. Deer seems to wish to do) is a gross oversimplification. For instance, the Scottish Lowlands are today populated by a large Anglo-Saxon element, whose kinship with the English just south of the Border is much greater than with the people of — to take an example — the Western Isles. Then of course the folk of Caithness, the Orkneys and Shetlands, where Norse names like Lybster, Kirkwall and Lerwick are to be found in abundance, and where the Viking festival of *Up Helly Aa* is celebrated regularly, are something else entirely. All these peoples and the regions they inhabit are considered to be parts of Scotland — yet their differences with one another are at least as great as, if not much more than, those dividing the people who live in Berwick (the English town) and Berwickshire (the Scottish county) — nextdoor neighbours but distinct nations, according to the theories of Mr. Deer.

The same nonsense can be seen if we go south west and take a look at Wales. In the largely industrialised southern part of the Principality a considerable part of the population have English names and are to no small extent of English stock. As such they probably have a good deal more in common with the nearby English of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire than with the Welsh to the north of them in the mountainous counties of Powys and Gwynedd. Visitors to

Wales will immediately notice that the vast majority of people speak English as their first language. They are not forced to do so — no-one would seek to prevent them speaking Welsh if they wished, and schools in Wales make ample provisions for teaching the Welsh language to all those who want to. There is a quite absurd myth maintained by supporters of *Plaid Cymru* that English has been 'imposed' upon the Welsh people by way of some kind of cultural jackboot, but the fact is that that is the language that most of the people wish to speak by entirely free choice.

Parallel with the prolific English migration to Wales has been Welsh migration to England — and to a lesser extent Scotland and Ireland. The Brighton and Hove conurbation, where I live, is not an area noted for Welsh settlement. Nevertheless, the local telephone directory contains about 4½ pages of Joneses, 2¼ pages of Davieses, four pages of Williamses and 1½ pages of Morgans. Even the name of Llewellyn, still more distinctly Welsh but smaller in clan numbers, shows 45 entries, allowing for one or two spelling variations.

'DISRAELI'S PEOPLE'

But back to Mr. Deer, who goes on to purvey even more historically jumbled drivel. "What Disraeli's people sought," he said, "were new symbols to help with cultural colonisation. 'British Empire' was strong and 'British Army' powerful, but one was too abstract and the other too controversial to be the centre-piece of any initiative. What was wanted was something such as the submarine, which would not only stir Rule Britannia emotions but was world-class and tangible enough to make the peoples feel as one..."

So now we are supposed to believe that the British Army came into being for no loftier purpose than to provide symbolism for a nationhood that was no more than the invention of 'Disraeli's people'! That really is a strange assertion to make about a prime minister bearing such an illustrious 'English' name and whose ancestors came from a region of the world some two thousand miles south east of any recognisable English shire. Is Mr. Deer referring here not to 'Englishmen' but simply to a special race of his own imagination called 'imperialists'? If so, Scots and Irish made up proportionately a larger element among these imperialists than did the English, in case he didn't know.

It gets even worse still. A few paragraphs on, Mr. Deer is found telling us that "830,000 people enlisted in Scotland and Wales to fight for the English ruling class in the First World War." Strange indeed that this war ended with a Welshman as prime Minister and a Scot (Earl Haig) as Army Commander-in-Chief! Following the war, Mr. Deer says, it was the BBC, and later the new nationalised industries and health service that would "cobble the island's peoples into a unitary block."

Contd. overleaf

IS THERE A BRITISH NATION?

(Contd. from prev. page)

Mr. Deer, for once, gets somewhere near the truth when a little later he speaks of peoples all over the world seeking a sense of their own identity as a refuge from the cosmopolitan culture of the 'global village'. Undoubtedly this is happening. With some such, this search for identity is expressed in a movement towards a greater nationalism (British, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.), while with others it takes the form of an embrace of smaller nationalisms (Scottish, Bavarian, Lombard, Catalan and so on). To the likes of Mr. Deer, the first is self-evidently wrong — even evil, while the second is manifestly right. He does not, however, explain why. Here again we see the liberal-leftist infatuation with mini-nationalisms that can be used to break up great nations, accompanied as this is by the quite paradoxical loathing of those same greater nationalisms. Of course, if this flight from cosmopolitanism and search for an identity is being directed into one rather than the other, could this not have something to do with the fact that the first is PC while the second is not, that media and 'education' deem it acceptable for Scots to assert their distinctiveness from Englishmen but not for Britons to assert their distinctiveness from, for instance, Asians or Blacks?

This could explain why, as Mr. Deer is careful to tell us, a survey conducted among Scots last year found that three-quarters of them preferred to call themselves 'Scottish' rather than 'British'. No doubt a similar survey among English people would produce a similar preference for the narrower definition of nationality. But what does that tell us? Only that all the modern influences to which contemporary Scottish, English and Welsh people are subjected by their media and by their education lay stress on one rather than on the other. Only that minority with the capacity to think for itself and adopt its own rules of language rather than the received fashion of the moment will defy this consensus.

'BASTARDISATION'

But Mr. Deer only reveals the true shallowness of his commitment to the idea of distinct identities for the people of Scotland, Wales and England when towards the end of his article he says of the English (whom he also wants to assert their 'nationhood') that they...

"... have been bastardised by conquest, incursion and immigration. Perhaps more than anybody they have blazed a trail for diversity and multi-culturalism — and although they have often been suppressed by British notions of superiority there is a strong undercurrent of pragmatism and ethnic tolerance."

Perhaps only Mr. Deer knows (though he declines to tell us) how he manages to square the idea of an 'English' identity —

that is, something separate from Scots and Welsh — with the bastardisation to which the English are supposed to have been subjected and the fact that they have "blazed a trail for diversity and multi-culturalism." A people can be distinct and separate, and thus lay claim to a nationality all of their own, or they can be bastardised, diverse and multi-cultural. But they cannot be both. This is true of the English and it is true also of the Scots and Welsh.

One can never be quite sure what Mr. Deer means when he talks of bastardisation, but if, as one suspects, he is thinking of settlement in England across the centuries by races and tribes that were not originally 'English' just the same could be said of settlement of Scotland by non-Scots and of Wales by non-Welsh. As I have indicated before, there has been an enormous cross-flow in all directions by the indigenous peoples of the British Isles from the homelands of one to the homelands of others. There certainly are no 'pure English', 'pure Scots', 'pure Welsh' or 'pure Irish'. There was, however, up till very recently a pure white European race in the British Isles which was blended of English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish elements as well as many sub-divisions of each of these. It could be argued that this mingling over the centuries produced something which history, customs, institutions, language and many shared shared struggles and experiences together — not the least of which was common participation in the building of a great empire — have helped to blend into a British type, a British race, which is much more distinct from foreign peoples than its parts are distinct from each other.

THE RACE TABOO

It is noticeable that all separatist movements among the peoples of the British Isles stubbornly refuse to bring the question of race into their reckoning. The Scottish Nationalists even go so far as to assert their belief in a 'multi-racial Scotland' and to demand that Scottish education be directed towards recognising and promoting this. If this be the case, what can their sense of separateness from the English be based upon but the shallow pretext of geographical division? An Englishman just across the border in Northumberland or Cumbria is not a compatriot, but a man of Pakistani origin living in Glasgow is so. Presumably, if the Englishman from just over the border moves north and settles in Dumfries-shire he becomes a Scot. On the other hand, if a native-born Glaswegian goes and lives in London he ceases to be a Scot! Of course, the Scottish Nationalist would indignantly deny this. Just as Burns said that a man's a man for a' that, so presumably is a Scot — whether he lives in London, New Zealand or Nova Scotia. That is the way the Scottish Nationalist would like to have it. But that same Scottish Nationalist would instantly reject the accusation that his creed is 'racist'. These people want to have their



SAME RACE

Lowland Scots vary scarcely at all from the English to the south of them. Above is an army officer from Ayrshire.

cake and eat it!

The very same inconsistencies can be found in Scottish, Irish and Welsh attitudes to Europe. The SNP, *Plaid Cymru*, Sinn Féin and the Government of the Irish Republic have no objection whatever to the integration of their countries into a European Union. Indeed, many of the arguments for the separation of Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom and its incorporation in a united Ireland have used the ploy: "As we'll all be part of a single Europe it won't matter anyway." Just how can the idea of Irish 'independence' — that is to say the separation and independence of Ireland from Britain — be reconciled with that of the integration of Ireland within Europe? Either Ireland is independent or it is not. If it is not to be independent, why the aversion to it being part of the UK but no aversion to it being part of Europe?

The considerations that have been examined so far in this article should have sufficed to make a nonsense of the idea that Scotland, Ireland, Wales or England ought, as a matter of principle, to be separated from each other to comprise four distinct and independent nations rather than their being kept together as one British Nation. If Scotland be detached from England, why not the West from the East of Scotland, why not the Highlands from the Lowlands, why not the Far North and the Orkneys and Shetlands from the rest?

*And why should not England also be dismembered into North, Midlands, South and South West — on the very reasonable grounds that the people in these regions have distinctive customs, traditions, speech,

Contd. on next page

pastimes and so on? Why should Yorkshire not be separated from Lancashire, given that the two once fought a war against each other and still maintain fierce rivalries in sporting encounters? The possible permutations are endless once one decides that Britain is not worth preserving; we could have a hundred different theories as to how she should be broken up.

THE CRUCIAL QUESTION

I will admit, however, that none of this answers the question that forms the title of this article and which the likes of Mr. Deer are so anxious to dispute: Is there a British Nation?

In absolute terms that would satisfy all the requirements of the theorists of nationhood as to what a nation is, no it is not. But that same yardstick could be applied to almost any other nation on earth to which we accord such recognition.

What gives rise to the formation of nation-states as we know them in the modern world is an infinitely more complex process than that supposed by 'liberals', who seem to imagine that a nation exists merely by the fact that those whose opinions are in current fashion say it does. It is probably true to say that no nation exists in the sense that a mountain, a valley or a river exist — as physical phenomena that cannot be denied the moment the eye rests on them. A nation exists essentially in the minds of those who want it to exist, and it is deemed not to exist in the minds of those who do not want it to exist. It is, in other words, a totally subjective entity.

Britain exists in the minds of those who believe in Britain as an idea. In this respect it could be seen as something of a parallel to Germany before the 19th century. To most Germans, the reality of nationhood was then represented by the petty kingdoms and principalities into which the German peoples were divided. The fact that these peoples spoke the same basic tongue was not considered as a cause for them to be seen as a single nation. Only to a minority of Germans was there such a thing as a German Nation.

But it was that minority that represented the pioneer view of what Germany was to become. It did so because it saw further than others, and recognised certain imperatives that transcended the small-time rivalries of the competing princelings.

The impetus to German unity received massive additional backing as a reaction to the servitude of much of the German peoples under the Napoleonic Empire. In a world of great states Germans could not achieve either freedom or honour except through greatness. What divided Germans from each other became less than what divided them as a whole from their foreign conquerors. This idea was articulated with special force by Johann Gottlieb Fichte in his Berlin lectures delivered within the hearing of French occupation troops.

Fichte, and those like him, were vision-

aries. Their British counterparts were Edward I, Cromwell and later enlargers of the British idea to empire, such as Rhodes, Milner, Chamberlain and writers like Buchan and Kipling. These men did not base their allegiances on current fashions and received wisdom, as the masses do, although in the case of some of them those fashions did coincide with their visions. In this sense they belonged to *élites*, and it has always been *élites* that have been the nation-builders, the constructors of great states. These constructors have followed imperatives of their own; they have never been slaves to contemporary opinion or sentiment.

FACTS OF HISTORY

As far as Britain is concerned, to those who today believe that she should be not one nation but four separate nations of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland we should deliver an elementary refresher in the history of our country.

When the Romans named 'Britain' as a geo-political entity it was centuries before lands bearing the names of England, Scotland or Wales had ever existed as such. The island was simply the disputed territory of numerous kingdoms and tribes, mainly Celtic, who were among the original fore-runners of today's Scots, Welsh, Irish — and no small part of the English. That these kingdoms and tribes should war among themselves was naturally convenient to their Roman conquerors and occupiers.

When 'England' first came into being it was not by some decree of the Almighty that the lands of Britain south of the Cheviots and Tweed and east of the Severn and Cambrian Mountains should constitute a 'nation'. It was simply that tribes known as the Angles, Saxons and Jutes from what is now Northern Germany and Denmark conquered and occupied this part of the island. In other words, the origins of the English state came into being by operation of the principle that 'might is right'. By a later process, the kingdoms carved out of these invasions took the name of the Angles' former homeland Engelland, later anglicised to 'England'.

The British lands now comprising Scotland and Wales remained separate from England for some centuries only because the Angles, Saxons and Jutes did not conquer them. This was due mainly to the mountain barriers involved. In other words, it was due to physical and military factors that these lands were not penetrated; it had nothing whatsoever to do with 'nationhood'.

It is a complete mistake to believe that today's English population are the descendants of the Anglo-Saxon tribes earlier mentioned. The only permanent conquest that these tribes made was that of their language. A large part — in the opinion of some the majority — of the population of modern England is racially of Celtic, not Saxon, origin. This confusion exists largely because, contrary to popular supposition,

most of the Celts were of a physical type very similar to the Anglo-Saxons.

In other words, the constituent lands of Britain that we know as 'England', 'Scotland' and 'Wales' came into being largely by a series of historic incidences that might quite easily have turned out differently, hinging as they often did on the results of battles. They had very little to do with real ethnic divisions.

THE TRUE REALITIES

Again, is Britain a nation? The answer is that she has at least as much claim to be considered a nation as have her constituent parts in whose names today's separatist movements campaign — and probably more so. Historical and racial realities indeed more strongly support the idea of British nationhood than that of separate English, Scottish, Welsh or Irish nationhoods.

Of course, much of the dispute here rests on semantics. There will be many Scots, for instance, who will support the Union while maintaining that within it Scotland is still entitled to be regarded as a nation. I will not venture into argument with such people because it seems to me that the preservation of the United Kingdom is much more important than any such haggling over terminology. I recognise only one nation, and that is Britain; but that is my preference, and these things always are essentially matters of preference.

For Scots, Welsh and Irish who have a deep love and pride in their native homelands and the traditions attached to them I have every fellow feeling. My father's people had the same sentiments concerning Ireland, from whence they came.

But that did not stop them believing that the Irish were a part of the greater British family and therefore being staunchly Unionist in their political sympathies.

They were not less Irish than the Fenians and Sinn Feiners. Their horizons were simply broader. They knew something of the big wide world in which they lived.

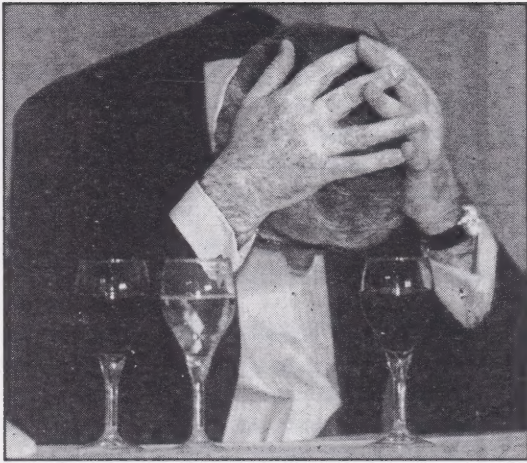
As a British Nation, we have proved often enough that we can be an invincible people. It is no wonder that our enemies are all too anxious to split us up. Yes, our enemies — without and within!

Legal Fund: target now £271.00

Contributions to the British National Party Legal Fund received last month came to £2,637.50. This brings the total raised so far to £14,729.00 — leaving £271.00 still to be raised.

The money is needed to contest an action against Bexley Council over the use of the party's shop premises in Welling. The Council is trying to prevent the current use of the shop on the grounds that it contravenes local authority planning regulations.

Contributions should be marked 'BNP Legal Fund' and sent to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.



OH DEARI

John Major (above) has every reason for gloom as traditional Tory supporters are now deserting the party in droves

NO ONE can fail to have noticed the electoral collapse of the Conservative Party in recent times.

The depth of the Tory malaise was dramatically illustrated in the recent Lansbury by-election in Tower Hamlets. The Conservative candidate polled just 24 votes — compared to the British National Party's 544. If the score was rounded to just one percentage point, the respective percentages would be: BNP 20%, Conservatives 1%.

Tory membership is in free fall. The party's finances are woeful — £19,000,000 in the red and John Major is the most unpopular Prime Minister in recorded history. It is therefore not surprising that Labour is riding high in the polls.

Why are traditional Tory voters suddenly choosing to support a party they previously considered beyond the pale of politics?

During the early years of Thatcherism, it was the Labour Party that was in disarray. Many commentators believed Labour would never be in power again, following a series of splits engineered by the hard left. The nihilistic antics of council leaders such as Ken Livingstone and Derek Hatton exposed the viciousness of Labour's marxist core for all to see.

Yet today, millions of former Tory voters are apparently switching their support to Labour. Superficially, the 'new' Labour Party of Tony (Bambi) Blair is a more attractive animal than was its 1980s predecessor.

But behind its newly acquired filofaxes, sharp suits and luminous teeth, the Labour Party still supports the same repulsive agenda of drawing-room marxism, multi-racialism, homosexuality and pornography.

If ex-Tories regard Labour as a safe haven for protest votes, they are going to be sadly disillusioned come the next general election.

Deep down, of course, floating voters and Tory 'grass roots' supporters know full well that Labour is just as unfit for government as the Conservative Party. The temporary switch to Labour is merely the political safety-valve of the great swindle by which the present political system in Britain operates. 'Safe' protest is preferable to revolution.

But this process does not have to be

Why Tory voters should be switching to the BNP

inevitable. Why should disgruntled Tories not be persuaded to vote for the British National Party rather than for Labour?

SIMILAR VALUES

If we compare the political values of the Tory 'grass roots' supporter (as opposed to the Tory leadership) with those of the British National Party, it will be seen that they are very similar (see table one). Moreover, there is a striking contrast between the views of the Tory foot-soldiers and those of their Parliamentary leadership. The fact is that the ordinary middle-class constituency worker or Tory voter has little in common with the plutocratic and aristocratic 'wets' who make up the Conservative leadership.

PAUL ANDREWS REPORTS

In this context, the flag-waving jingoism of annual Conservative Party conferences should be seen as no more than a crude attempt to paper over the very real ideological differences between the tiny (one per cent) leadership caucus and the much larger (ninety nine per cent) extra-parliamentary party.

In truth, grass roots Tories have more in common with their BNP counterparts than they have with their own leaders. The similarity of values between grass-roots Tories and the BNP would probably shock quite a few Conservatives and not a few BNP supporters. According to the Tory press, the BNP is an 'extremist' party on the fringe of politics. Conversely, many traditional BNP supporters regard Tories as part of the 'enemy' forces which have caused

Britain's present misfortunes.

If only politics were so simple!

THE SUPPORT WE NEED

Politically mature members of the BNP know only too well that if we are to win power, it is essential that we win the support of the great mass of 'middle-Britain' voters whose loyalties have traditionally lain with the Tories.

However odious the actions of the Tory leadership, it must be recognised that the great mass of Tory activists and voters are basically decent (if naive) people, whose basic values are very similar to our own. Whilst recognising that there is a small hardcore of criminal traitors within the Conservative Party, the bulk of its membership is politically sound and should be given every opportunity and encouragement to leave the sinking ship and join our own cause.

If the Tory party finally collapses under the strain of its present misfortunes, thousands of disillusioned activists may find themselves tempted to join our own ranks. This does not mean that our own values should be compromised. BNP policies are intrinsically sound and are fully supported by most ordinary Conservatives. Nor does it mean that the BNP should abandon its sound leadership structure in favour of a Tory-style committee system.

If Tory voters and activists take the trouble to look beyond the smoke-screen of media hysteria surrounding the BNP, they will surely see our party as a much more worthwhile alternative to the sterile *cul-de-sac* of the Conservative Party.

In the meantime, we should do all we can to prove that the BNP is a serious and sensible vehicle for political change in Britain.

Jobs axed in Tory crisis

JOHN Major has ordered up to £1.5 million of cutbacks at Tory HQ, writes Charles Lewington.

It comes amid fears the party will be unable to raise enough funds for a snap General Election battle.

More than 30 jobs at Conservative Central Office in London are to be axed through compulsory redundancy or natural wastage to reduce the party's £16 million overdraft.

Party chiefs are understood to be considering a re-shuffle of key figures in the treasurer's department in a bid to stem the exodus of corporate donors. The crisis move is being

made as Ulster Unionists revealed they were preparing for an election by selecting candidates for all their vacant seats in the province.

If the nine official Unionist MPs withdraw support for the Government, Mr Major will be at the mercy of his nine whipless Tory rebels who, at present, leave him without a natural majority in the Commons. But he appears confident the Tory MPs would return.

The cuts will bring the number of party jobs axed since the 1992 election to 100. Although the Tories made a £2 million operating surplus in the last financial year, a repeat performance this year is unlikely.

EVEN THE MONEY'S NO LONGER COMING IN

This report, which appeared last month in the Sunday Express, shows the depths of the present Tory Party decline. Central Office is now laying off 30 employees due to shortage of cash.

SPEARHEAD VIEW ON THE LATEST IMMIGRATION ROW...

Only what we've been saying for years!

AN ALMIGHTY RUMPUS has been stirred up by the disclosures of a Tory Government Minister that Britain has no effective controls against future floods of immigrants from the Third World.

Immigration Minister Charles Wardle chose this issue as one on which to resign his office last month. Mr. Wardle said that Britain had effectively surrendered to Europe its right to keep out hordes of legal and illegal immigrants. Theoretically, we have been granted an 'opt-out' from the EC rule that all persons living within the Community's borders should be granted unrestricted entry to any member country. However, Mr. Wardle has done some research into this matter and says that this 'opt-out' is virtually worthless. In fact, a report in the *Sunday Express* of February 12th said that its own enquiries had revealed that an authoritative legal opinion had come to the same conclusion back in 1991. The report went on to say that: "This advice has been kept secret for four years." And it continued:-

"According to law office sources, the then Attorney General Sir Patrick Mayhew and Scotland's Lord Advocate Lord Fraser, are understood to have confirmed a long-standing suspicion that Mrs. Thatcher was sold a pup when she negotiated the opt-out from the Single European Act."

HUGE NUMBERS POURING IN

Huge numbers of so-called 'refugees' have been pouring into Europe over the past few years, mainly from the Third World by way of Asia and the Middle East. Because they have been crossing land borders which cannot be watched everywhere, they have found it relatively easy to get in. Most of these 'refugees' are simply in Europe for a free meal ticket.

Because of Britain's island geography, getting in here hasn't been quite as easy. Most have to enter through the official air and sea ports, so we see them arriving.

But if, as Mr. Wardle alleges, they must be allowed in once they've got into Europe — on the grounds of free passage to and from member countries, it means there's



virtually no limit to the number of migrants likely to be arriving in the UK in the future. For years the Government has been trying to tell us we have the opt-out as a safeguard against this. Mr. Wardle has blown the whistle on its fibs.

GOVERNMENT LYING OVER FIGURES

All this came very shortly after the revelation made by the former head of the UK Immigration Service, Peter Tompkins, that the Government has been lying through its teeth about immigration figures. Mr. Tompkins, writing in the *Daily Mail* on the 8th February, headed his article: 'Immigration: So just who is not telling the truth?' He repeated his claim made in a similar article some months ago that actual immigration figures are at least twice as high as government spokesmen are pretending. Instead of being around 50,000 a year, they are in fact at least 100,000 a year.

Needless to say, none of this is news to *Spearhead*. For a long time we have been saying exactly the same things as Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Wardle, but few would listen to us. Our warnings were dismissed as 'alarmist', 'racist' and so on.

We nevertheless ought to be grateful to these two former officials. What they've been saying they should have said a lot earlier. But at least they have now been honest and spoken out.

Which is more than you can say for Mr. Major's Government, which continues to try to pull the wool over the eyes of the British people over immigration

Postscript

Since the preparation of this article, a new exposure published in the *Daily Mail* (22.2.95) says that the latest report on immigration figures reveals even greater discrepancies between officially acknowledged numbers and the real numbers coming in. Apparently the Immigration Office is awaiting delivery in 1997 of a £13.7 million computer system which will give reliable updates on entries and exits from the UK. However, pending the availability of this computer IS officers have to record everything manually. The task has got completely beyond them, and it is reckoned that numbers coming in are now at least 150,000 a year — three times the figure the Government is claiming.

PUTTING THE FAMILY FIRST

CHRISTINE STEVENSON explains how BNP policies will restore the traditional social fabric of Britain

ONE OF the most urgent social problems in Britain today is the decline of traditional family life.

Before the war, the typical British family was for the most part an extended one, ie. encompassing parents, children and grandparents living in close geographical proximity. During the post-war years, the 'nuclear' family (consisting of just parents and children) became the norm, while today the so-called 'single-parent' family is the fastest-growing social trend, thanks to the high divorce rate. Even more ominous is the rapid growth of single-person households, resulting from the increasing unwillingness or inability of young people to form family relationships.

It might be thought self-evident that all political parties would support the institution of the family. But in fact, at the present time only the British National Party has a coherent package of policies directed towards restoring and protecting the family unit. Despite occasional outbursts of rhetoric, the old parties have since 1945 consistently undermined the family as an institution. Indeed, attacks on the family by the Conservative, Labour and Liberal parties have now reached an astonishing level of intensity.

The most obvious manifestation of this is through the media, particularly television. The incessant, highly toxic propaganda being pumped out by the TV 'soaps' is clearly designed to brainwash the public into swallowing the establishment line that old-fashioned family values are hopelessly boring and outdated. *Eastenders*, *Brookside* and *Emerdale* for example, are all currently running storylines featuring lesbian relationships — with the clear inference that such relationships are perfectly natural and desirable.

Other plot-lines heavily pushed by the soaps include (of course) racially-mixed marriages, homosexuality, incest and even murder within the family. Every form of human degradation and ugliness is now regularly broadcast for the 'entertainment' of the masses and moreover, such activities are presented as the normal occurrences of everyday life.

CHILDREN THE TARGET

What is most disturbing about this diet of obscenity (for obscenity is what it is) is that our children and young people are the clearly intended recipients. The supposed 'watershed' for TV's worst excesses is supposedly nine o'clock — yet all these popular soap operas and dramas go out well before this time, when millions of kids are watching.

Worse still is the increasing use of programmes specifically made for children pushing the same vile propaganda. A recent edition of BBC children's series *Byker Grove* featured a homosexual schoolboy kissing his male friend in a cinema. Again, the obvious intention of the programme-makers was to present such activity to youngsters as 'normal.'

Media propaganda is only one of the methods by which the Lib/Lab/Con establishment is undermining family life. The deliberate creation of mass unemployment and homelessness (by way of mass immigration and the destruction of home industries) is hardly conducive to stable families.

Tens of thousands of families each year have members joining the dole queue and/or are having their homes repossessed, whilst the Government simultaneously imports over 100,000 immigrants into Britain each year.

Conversely, the media-induced obsession with materialism and consumer goods has led many young people to postpone starting a family so that they can better afford to buy the perceived 'essentials' of modern life: foreign holidays, a satellite TV system, etc. It is a tragic fact that many couples today are limiting themselves to only one child, in order to maximise their disposable income for consumer goods.

The climate of irresponsible selfishness which gathered pace after the last war means that vast numbers of couples regard marriage (if they can bother to formalise it legally at all) as no more than a trial arrangement to be terminated at the first sign of crisis or disagreement. The emotional distress to the children of such temporary arrangements does not seem to figure high on the politicians' agenda.

Financially, the tax-payer — not the parents — is expected to pick up the tab for children of broken marriages. When the Government (through its ill-fated Child Support Agency) recently tried to compel errant fathers to contribute towards the upkeep of their children, the move was greeted with a mixture of horror and incomprehension by the parents involved.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

The onslaught against the concept of family life since 1945 has had all kinds of negative effects upon the social fabric of Britain. Millions of children have become victims of broken marriages. A climate of selfishness and materialism has led to breakdown in discipline and an increase in violent crime. Traditional norms and values are continually being eroded; anti-social activities such as homosexuality, drug-abuse and pornography, which were once condemned, are now legal or on the way to legalisation. The very structure of society is being undermined.

The British National Party is committed to reversing this process of social decay.

The BNP sees the family as the basic building block of a healthy society. The ideal family is one in which children are produced for the greater well-being of the nation, not just as a fashion accessory; where grandparents are looked after and cared for, not left to live and die in isolation.

OUR ANSWER

There are many positive measures which the BNP would take

Contd. on next page



THE FAMILY

The primary building block of our race and nation needs help and encouragement to grow and thrive

to restore family life. Firstly, we would put a stop to the vile and obscene propaganda being dished out by TV and the media. The media's obsession with perverted sex, cruelty and violence is a major source of harm both to the family and to society as a whole. The BNP believes television should be used as a tool of uplifting entertainment and education, not of sleaze and ugliness.

Introducing standards of decency into the media would go a long way towards improving the moral standards of the nation. How can we instil self-discipline and responsibility into our young if the establishment itself is setting a bad example through media propaganda?

Instead of the obscene rubbish and perverted ideas being dished out at present, a future BNP government would compel broadcasters to produce socially responsible programmes offering positive role-models for our young people to emulate.

Another powerful weapon to boost the quality of life for our families is the BNP's commitment to reversing immigration.

At present, over 100,000 third world immigrants are pouring into Britain each year, placing an impossible burden on our welfare system and our employment market. Just imagine if, instead of accepting 100,000 immigrants per year, we were repatriating this number.

For a start, there would be 100,000 less people competing for employment, housing and welfare, thus lifting a huge burden from the British people. This advantage would be coupled with the benefits of the BNP's commitment to regenerating the UK economy, which would also greatly enhance the employment situation.

British families would thus be guaranteed full employment and housing within either the private or public sector. Security of

employment and housing would go a considerable way to relieving the financial strains which so often lead to divorce.

The BNP would introduce financial incentives to encourage increased family size. At present, British families are penalised for having children by the loss of earnings for non-working mothers and by the extra day-to-day expenses incurred by having more family members to feed and clothe. A BNP government would pay mothers a genuine wage (not a 'benefit') for looking after their children at home, to offset the loss of potential earnings from working outside the home. We believe socially responsible mothers should be rewarded, not penalised, for looking after their own children.

The BNP would outlaw homosexual acts and the more obscene forms of pornography, to protect our children from perverts. We believe it is an outrage that the Lib/Lab/Con parties legalised these perversions — they recently signalled their intention to reduce the legal age of buggery to just 16.

The advantages of introducing the package of measures outlined above would immediately become apparent. Reducing the divorce rate would have a beneficial 'ratchet effect,' because it is well known that children from stable, happy families are themselves more likely to reproduce such families. Conversely, children from broken homes are themselves likely to form unsuccessful relationships in adulthood.

Full employment and a permanent end to homelessness will create a social environment in which family life can flourish. Instead of being (as at present) a declining, ageing population, Britain, through British families able to achieve their full reproductive potential, would be restored with the natural dynamism and vigour of the British people.

THE HIDDEN HAND BEHIND PRESS CENSORSHIP

Have you ever wondered why Spear-head and kindred publications like British Nationalist are never to be seen on sale on news-stands or in shops like W.H. Smiths?

A hint of an explanation might have been gleaned in a story recently coming from Japan. Yes, Japan!

A short time ago a Japanese current affairs magazine called Marco Polo published an article challenging the story that Jews were deliberately exterminated under the Hitler régime in Germany. This was greeted with fury by Jews all over the world. Rabbi Abraham Cooper, of the Los Angeles-based Wiesenthal Centre, even took the step of flying to Tokyo to demand an apology from Mr. Kengo Tanaka, the head of Bungei Shunju, Marco Polo's publishers — which he got!

In the meantime a barrage of protests was mounted by Jewish organisations everywhere, particularly the United States, and by the Israeli Government. At the instigation of the Wiesenthal Centre, an advertising boycott of Marco Polo was quickly organised. Taking part in it were the German car-makers Volkswagen and the French luxury goods manufacturers Cartier — no doubt after telephone calls to their head offices which made their top executives snap quickly to attention.

Very shortly afterwards Marco Polo was closed down. The closure caused a huge stir in Japan. At least one journalist saw the crackdown and the advertisers' boycott as confirmation of international Jewish power. The author of the Marco

Polo article, Masanori Nishioka, held his own press conference, at which he charged that the magazine had been "crushed by Jewish organisations using advertising, and Bungei Shunju obliged. They crushed room for debate," he said.

Do you think I made all this up? No, it was all reported in the London Jewish Chronicle on the 10th February.

What happened here was that the Japanese received a rude awakening in the realities of the world we presently live in — realities of which publishers in Britain, the United States and Europe have been well aware for a long time. You simply cannot publish anything, anywhere, of which International Jewry strongly disapproves — not at least if you are a mainstream newspaper or journal circulating through the big mass distribution networks and relying on advertising by large international companies to keep solvent. This story lays bare the facts concerning those who have set themselves up as the unofficial censors everywhere in the world of what news and views may or may not be read by the masses.

That's why you haven't seen our magazine on your local newsagent's shelves — although of course you will have seen publications purveying every kind of obscenity and filth imaginable.

Think about this — next time you start to feel good about being privileged to live in a 'democracy'!

PETER CROWE

TODAY

*Judge not a product by its maker's claims;
Lies are still lies if told a million times;
But nature's fixed her laws eternally,
Amending nothing through her history.*

*True leadership in the affairs of men
Is like the rise and office of the Sun;
Servant of all and yet by none subdued,
A single lantern for the multitude.*

*And as the body like a corpse becomes
When schizophrenia the mind consumes,
So nation rots and to the Devil goes
When liberals and twerps as statesmen pose.*

*The tow'rs of parliament are demons' horns,
Where Treason's coalition foams and yawns;
The colon-end of wild society,
Complex of brothel, counting-house and sty.*

*No more the Church is Christian but in name;
All things to all men is the godless game,
With faith and morals thrown to dirtiest beasts,
And monsters, misfits, substitutes for priests.*

*Rome had its games, we have the movie-screen,
And worse: abortion, Crack and art obscene;
Rome had its limits, but we can't escape
The wolf that prowls from Greenland to the Cape.*

*We have destroyed our best in brother-wars,
A holocaust sustained by bankers' claws;
The saddest folly and the greatest sin
That European eyes have ever seen.*

*Results: the death of beauty, strength and rest,
And independence, hope and future's breast;
The Answer: Waken up and understand
Diseases desperate, desperate cures demand!*

RONALD PARR

Repatriation: a national plan

THE POLICY of compulsorily repatriating Britain's ethnic minorities as advocated by the British National Party is probably greatly misunderstood by the public. Misunderstood at least in so far as its implementation is concerned. To erase such misunderstandings it is perhaps necessary to set down a possible blueprint for the policy since this may remove some of the opposition held by those who believe such a scheme to be less fair and humane than we are actually intending it to be.

Repatriation should be implemented by adhering to a National Plan for Repatriation which would involve at least four stages, possibly five. The duration of the National Plan would be about twenty years and not more than twenty

of the Race relations acts will be dismantled. For example it should no longer be an offence for a Briton to refuse to sell his house (which he might have been born in) to a Pakistani. Conversely, a Pakistani may be entitled to refuse to sell his house to a Briton. However, for the time being the clauses of the Race Relations Act pertaining to discrimination would remain.

At the start of this stage of the National Plan, the Ministry for Repatriation would begin to administer the voluntary repatriation scheme for those ethnic minorities who want to be resettled in their ethnic homelands. It ought to be stated that the Government would make it clear that such a voluntary programme was the prelude to an eventual compulsory programme, even though there would be no compulsory repatriation at this

National Insurance contributions paid in from their earnings from employment of self employment while in the UK.

3) The expenses of their journey to the land of their resettlement.

These monies would be payable at a special port or airport terminal after those concerned had signed the appropriate papers relinquishing their British nationality. Payment would be made by cheque cashable on arrival in their country of destination.

NATIONAL PLAN, STAGE 2

The second stage of the National Plan begins with the expiry of Stage 1. The British nationality of the ethnic minorities would now be terminated. However, those who wished to renew their British nationality could obtain a Provisional Certificate of British Nationality for a £15 fee which would be valid until the end of Stage 2, which would last three years. This certificate would enable any ethnic minority member to enjoy immunity from compulsory repatriation and to remain on the electoral role during this time. It would also be necessary for ethnic minority members to have such a certificate if they were to continue their employment in the public sector.

The authorities would otherwise be entitled to resettle certain ethnic minority members overseas, namely persons over 18 who were either on the register of long-term unemployed or who had been convicted of any criminal offence. In the latter case the repatriation grant would be substantially reduced; otherwise all compulsory and voluntary repatriates would be entitled to the same benefits as per Stage 1 when they resettle abroad.

NATIONAL PLAN, STAGE 3

Stage 3 would begin with the expiry of Stage 2 and would last for a period of two and a half years. The British nationality of all ethnic minority members would now have terminated. This would have a number of implications. First of all, the ethnic minorities would now be politically disenfranchised. Secondly, they could no longer represent the country in international sport or as ambassadors in the political sphere. They would no longer be able to serve in the Police, the Armed Forces, the Senior civil service, Government Ministries or State

Contd. on next page

We talk about recreating a white Britain; but how will it be done?
JOHN GRAHAM suggests a way.

five years. However, before such a plan could begin there would be four prerequisites. Upon the formation of a BNP government, that Government would have to reiterate its intention of removing the race problem by means of resettlement. Government would thereupon define which particular races it intended to resettle, in other words which races do not really belong to the British Nation in the ethnic sense. Subsequently a Bill should be passed through Parliament imposing a ban on any further immigration into Britain of those races and such a ban would need to be implemented by appointing officials to police all ports and airports. Only members of those races who had permits to enter in their roles as foreign ambassadors, statesmen and businessmen would be permitted to come in, and only as visitors. While these measures were being implemented, a Government Ministry for Repatriation would be established. Such preliminaries to the National Plan should be completed between nine and twelve months subsequent to the BNP's election to office. The first stage of the National Plan could then begin immediately.

NATIONAL PLAN, STAGE 1 (voluntary repatriation program)

This stage of the National Plan would last three years. During this stage the British citizenship of the ethnic minorities would be retained, provided of course that such citizenship had already been acquired. The ethnic minorities would therefore be entitled to full rights under British law. The only changes to the law *viz-a-vis* the ethnic minorities would be that certain parts

of the stage. Thus it would be a case of 'now or later' where repatriation was concerned. For that reason, a considerable number may decide to leave before any compulsory measures would even be put into operation.

Under the voluntary repatriation scheme each and every ethnic minority member would be entitled to a repatriation voucher. This would entitle them to the following:-

- 1) A repatriation grant of £4,000
- 2) The refunding of 35 per cent of their total



COMING IN OR GOING OUT?

If the writer's programme goes as intended, this will be a regular scene at airport departure lounges

Broadcasting Services, nor enter Parliament. Government would now either restrict or bar their entry into a number of professions, for example the civil service, Teaching, the Bar and Medicine. However, those already employed in such occupations should be allowed to continue, and any young ethnic minority members wishing to train for a career in these areas should be able to do so at Public expense. They could then take up their particular careers upon resettlement overseas.

It is obvious that the measures described above would necessitate the drastic revision of race legislation regarding discrimination. During this stage (Stage 3) the voluntary repatriation scheme would continue as usual as will the deportation (with compensation) of 'undesirables' amongst the ethnic minority population, i.e. petty criminals and the long-term unemployed.

NATIONAL PLAN, STAGE 4 (COMPULSORY REPATRIATION)

The basic duty of implementation of this scheme would be delegated to the local authorities, who would where necessary receive the full backing of the local constabulary. Government would appoint a commissioner for each county in the country, who would oversee the work of the officials in that county. In areas of high ethnic minority concentration the commissioner would divide the county into administrative wards. The officials of each ward would be responsible to the commissioner. All would be working for the Department of Repatriation, a Government Ministry.

The County Commissioner would supply the head official in each ward with the names and addresses of each ethnic minority family living in that particular ward at the beginning of Stage 4 of the National plan. The official would thereupon begin to issue to the head of each ethnic minority family a **Notice of Resettlement**. This Notice would remind the recipient that they are no longer British Nationals and that government is committed to the resettlement of all ethnic minority residents in the UK. The notice would then go on to explain that in accordance with this commitment, government is allowing the recipient of the notice 18 months right of residence in the UK, after which that recipient and family would be obliged to leave with the offer, by government, of resettlement benefits. These benefits would be the same as in the voluntary scheme currently in existence (outlined in National Plan Stage 1). The 18-month right of residence would give those affected ample time to wind up their affairs in Britain. A precise date for expiry of this right of residence would be given on the notice.

Provided a family was still resident at the same address three months before the expiry of the notice, a reminder would be sent. A second reminder would be sent seven days before expiry. But if the family was still at home when its notice expired it would have defaulted on its notice. An official would be despatched to the house to remind the family that its time was up. If the family did not then comply with the notice within 24 hours, the police would be brought in to arrest its members, who would subsequently be taken to a local transit centre. It would then be transported to a port or airport of departure and from there be deported. Notice of resettlement ought to be delivered to each ethnic minority family one-by-one and correspondingly the date of expiry should be different for each ethnic minority family. This system of staggering departures would make the scheme more

systematic and manageable (Incidentally, a family's or individual's notice of resettlement would of course be still applicable even if that individual or family changed address).

By the end of this stage, Stage 4, all the ethnic minorities would, in theory, have been repatriated. However, because of the administrative complexities of running the scheme some ethnic minority members may not have received their notice of resettlement, and consequently this might be used by them as an excuse to remain in Britain. Some indeed might have evaded their notices. For this reason, a further and final stage of the National plan for repatriation would need to be introduced. The duration of Stage 4, described above, would have been three and a half years.

NATIONAL PLAN, STAGE 5

The final stage of the National Plan would begin as soon as Stage 4 had concluded. At the beginning of Stage 5 government would announce that the scheme of repatriation with full benefits will only be operable for a further period of nine months. A precise date of termination would be given with an emphasis that beyond this date no benefit entitlement would apply. Furthermore, beyond the deadline the authorities would round up the remaining ethnic minorities much more

actively and with no notice given. Subsequently, any ethnic minority members remaining — whatever their numbers — would be expeditiously rounded up. The County Commissioner would decide in each case whether or not to offer a resettlement grant and if so, how much. It could only be a fraction of the previous entitlement; not more than £2,500 per head, all included. He would then order the immediate deportation of the people concerned.

The National Plan for Repatriation would be declared complete when all the ethnic minorities had been resettled. The time for completion would depend on the duration of the fifth and final stage of the plan. And this in turn would depend on the number of ethnic minority members remaining at the start of Stage 5. If the number were as many as 3½ million for example, government may allow six years for the completion of the final stage. If the number were as little as 800,000 it may allow two and a half years for completion of that stage. Even if the number of ethnic minority members remaining were high and the government allowed seven years for the completion of Stage 5, it would take only twenty years for all of the ethnic minorities to be resettled after the BNP was elected to power. This means that the whole programme would be complete within the space of one generation.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are publishing the foregoing article purely as a basis for debate. It is necessary to stress that the proposals set out in it represent the opinions of the writer only and should not be taken as an advance document for any policy adopted by the British National Party.

We know in advance that many readers will take issue with some of the proposals put forward by Mr. Graham as well, perhaps, as not being able to understand them. For instance, what does he mean when he says that the clauses of the Race Relations Act pertaining to discrimination should remain — when he has in the preceding passage proposed one clause that should be removed? Most of us believe that this pernicious law should be scrapped in its entirety with the minimum of delay.

The second question that many will ask is: why should any ethnic minority members agree voluntarily to be resettled under the terms of Stage 1 of the National Plan if for payment of a mere £15 they could have their British nationality renewed until the end of

Stage 2 (i.e. six years on) and could stay in the United Kingdom until nine months after the start of Stage 5 (i.e. nearly 11 years after the start of the plan) and still then enjoy the same terms of repatriation in the way of grants, insurance refunds and travelling expenses?

Many will also ask why a BNP Government should grant to any of these people the continued right to vote in British elections — bearing in mind the heavy influence which the ethnic minority vote has on the outcome of the poll in a great number of parliamentary constituencies and council wards?

And practically all readers, it would be thought, would question why at any time pending repatriation members of the ethnic minorities should be allowed to represent Britain in international sport, let alone serve as 'British' ambassadors in foreign capitals.

These things having been said, Mr. Graham has rendered a useful service in getting a few people thinking about the practical mechanics of a repatriation programme.

SUPPORT FUND

Income from the sales of our magazine is not enough to cover production and administrative costs. We therefore rely on regular donations from our supporters in order that we may remain solvent.

Because of the controversial nature of the opinions expressed in these columns, we have found it impossible to induce wholesale distributors to handle the magazine. It is therefore not to be found on sale in high street newsagents or bookshops. Hence our need for additional financial support.

Please send all contributions to **Spearhead**, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please note that receipts are not normally sent for donations of less than £10 unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be appreciated.

HELP US IMPROVE *SPEARHEAD*

SPEARHEAD very recently celebrated its 30th birthday. To us it was a matter of some pride that we had managed to keep going all those years. Nevertheless, we have never regarded the standards we achieve as perfect; there is always some room for improvement.

Last month, at a gathering attended by our editor and production staff, together with a few well-wishers of the magazine, there was a discussion of how we might make *Spearhead* more interesting so that we may gain more new readers and lose less old ones. The editor agreed with many of the criticisms made, which included:-

- (1) Articles should be more numerous and shorter rather than fewer and longer.
- (2) There should be more items that come into the classification of 'features' and 'columns' rather than articles.
- (3) There should be more photographs and these should sometimes be larger in size.
- (4) There should be more drawings, including cartoons.
- (5) There should be more news about the British National Party.
- (6) There should be more news about the activities of kindred nationalist parties overseas.
- (7) There should be more items of interest to women.

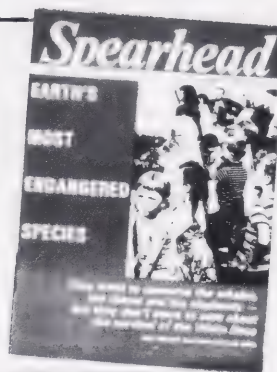
In the future we will be trying to do more to remedy these shortcomings. However, as our editor reminded the gathering of assembled friends, what *Spearhead* is able to print depends in large part on what contributors send in. If the desired items are not received, we cannot publish them. We cannot do everything ourselves — we are not experts on every subject; we are not informed on every item of news; above all, we simply do not have the time.

We will print more news about events in the BNP if branches send the news in to us. And remember, please include photographs!

The same is true of news from or about nationalists abroad.

We also want to receive more good articles. We receive plenty that are not all that good, and sometimes we have printed them just to fill space. We would like to receive more good articles on topics that are

30 years of publication.
Last December's issue (right)



not often covered in *Spearhead*, such as environmental issues, education and, as mentioned above, issues of interest to women — preferably written by women.

And please — let these be in good English so as not to require too much editorial correction. The quality of articles we receive often suffers from the appalling standards of English that have become commonplace among those who were at school from the 1960s onwards. Correcting semi-literate articles is a chore that our editor could well do without.

Another thing: Articles are always more welcome if they are accompanied by photographs. This saves us time looking for the photos ourselves.

We hope to have more drawings in *Spearhead* now that we have located a very good artist. However, the number we print depends on the number he has the time to do for us.

One thing that would help us a great deal would be for those who have personal computers (PCs) to send in their contributions on disk. This will relieve us of the chore of typesetting, and that all means more time available for other things. We will of course always return the disks when they are finished with so that they can be used again.

Finally, we would welcome any further ideas from our readers on how we can improve the readability of *Spearhead*. If you have any, send them in.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

A sign which almost invariably presages the decadence of an aristocracy is the intrusion of humanitarian feelings and of affected sentimentalizing which render the aristocracy incapable of defending its position. Violence, we should note, is not to be confused with force. Often enough one observes cases in which individuals and classes which have lost the force to maintain themselves in power make themselves more and more hated because of their outbursts of random violence. The strong man strikes only when it is absolutely necessary, and then nothing stops him. Trajan was strong, not violent; Caligula was violent, not strong.

When a living creature loses the sentiments which, in given circumstances are necessary to it in order to maintain the struggle for life, this is a certain sign of degeneration, for the absence of these sentiments will, sooner or later, entail the extinction of the species. The living creature which shrinks from giving blow for blow and from shedding its adversary's blood thereby puts itself at the mercy of this adversary. The sheep has always found a wolf to devour it; if it now escapes this peril, it is only because man reserves it for his own prey. Any people which has horror of blood to the point of not knowing how to defend itself will sooner or later become the prey of some bellicose people or other. There is not perhaps on this globe a single foot of ground which has not been conquered by the sword at some time or other and where the people occupying it have not maintained themselves on it by force. If the Negroes were stronger than the Europeans, Europe would be partitioned by the Negroes and not Africa by the Europeans. The "right" claimed by people who bestow on themselves the title of "civilised" to conquer other peoples whom it pleases them to call "uncivilised," is altogether ridiculous, or rather, this right is nothing other than force.

Alfredo Pareto 1848-1923

More British victims of the 'free market'

ANOTHER 150 British workers will shortly be going to the wall as British Polythene Industries, which makes thin carrier bags for supermarkets, switches production to China in order to cut costs.

The company says that for every £10 of its UK payroll bill it will spend no more than £1 in China, such is the labour market there.

A spokesman said last month that the move was the only way that it could beat cheap imports from the Far East. In order to 'relocate' in China it will be closing its factory in Telford, Shropshire. As always happens in these situations, other local businesses which service BPI in numerous ways will be affected, possibly with yet more lost jobs.

BPI chairman Cameron McLatchie said: "This is a very sad day, but things were becoming impossible."

The new BPI factory at Xinhui, in

Guandong province, will send 750 million polythene bags a year to Britain and the rest of Europe. Needless to say, this will hit other British manufacturers of the same products. How can anyone possibly compete against firms with only one-tenth the labour costs?

This is just one more sample of the insanity of the 'free market' economic policies which the present Tory Government is determined to carry on — not, it might be added, with any opposition on the matter from Labour or the LibDems. There is only way now to stop the total destruction of British manufacturing industry, and that is to legislate against the free transfer of British capital abroad and to put up barriers against imports of products that Britain can make for herself. Will this be done? Not until the BNP is in power!

ALAN PENROSE

Don't forget — Subs due!

This is a reminder to all *Spearhead* readers who are also British National Party members that yearly BNP subscriptions are due for renewal on the 1st January. Rates are the same as last year: £20.00 a year, with 50 per cent reductions optional for OAPs, Students and unemployed.



PARTNERS IN CRIME

Major and Eire Premier Bruton pose with agreement document. Their pairing together symbolises the way in which Northern Ireland's future has been decided between the two governments over the heads of the loyal Ulster people.

JOURNALISTS of the 'respectable' press had a field day sniggering over the booming voice of Ian Paisley on the 22nd February as he condemned the Anglo-Irish 'framework' document for peace in Ulster, saying to the Government:-

"You have sold Northern Ireland out. You have sold out the Union. But Northern Ireland people will keep their chins up. Northern Ireland will determine that they will break this conspiracy you have hatched against them."

Mr. Paisley most certainly sounded a distinctly discordant note amidst all the euphoria with which the 'framework' was greeted by parliament and mass media, and to those who have hoped for so long that discussions between the London and Dublin governments would produce a formula to end the bloodshed in Northern Ireland his protest must have had a most jarring effect. The head of the Democratic Unionist Party undoubtedly is a loose cannon on the decks of the much vaunted 'peace process' to which John Major has dedicated so much of his energy and time over the past couple of years.

But, when all this is duly said, the fact remains that Mr. Paisley is right and his detractors are wrong.

The Northern Ireland peace plan is a surrender — albeit one cunningly dressed up in fine words and soothing promises. It is a surrender to republicanism and to the men of terror and violence. At the same time it is an

Framework for betrayal

LONDON-DUBLIN AGREEMENT IS CLEAR BLUEPRINT FOR AN EVENTUAL UNITED IRELAND

abject betrayal of the loyal people of Northern Ireland, who have endured this terror and violence for a quarter of a century without flinching in their resolve to preserve their heritage as British subjects.

Between the lines

The 'framework' document is much more significant in respect of what it contains between the lines than in what it actually spells out. Nowhere does it state specifically that Northern Ireland will be

more value than the statement of a recidivist criminal in the dock that in future he will 'go straight' — made with the obvious intention of winning the court's favour. The mere alteration of words on a piece of paper will not inhibit in the slightest way Dublin's continued pursuit of its united Ireland objective.

As a *quid-pro-quo* for this quite worthless commitment by the Republic the British Government has consented to the setting up of an all-Ireland body, a joint executive, to be run from both Belfast and Dublin. This cross-border institution would from the start have definite executive powers in certain sectors described as "involving a natural or physical all-Ireland framework; EC programmes and initiatives; marketing, culture and heritage." This stinks, to say the least. The executive is additionally described as having a 'harmonising' role in the fields of agriculture and fisheries, industrial development, consumer affairs, transport, energy, trade, health, social welfare, education and economic policy. In these latter fields, decisions could not be carried out unless they had the support of both the newly established Northern Ireland Assembly and — note this carefully — the parliament of the Irish Republic!

Defence and foreign affairs aside, this covers almost the whole range of policy. No-one in his right mind could claim that this cross-border executive is conceived as anything other than an all-Ireland government in embryo. If that is not its purpose, just what is?

As an indication of how far this formula goes towards meeting the

Contd. overleaf

"Its ethos is for one Ireland and an all- Ireland arrangement"

GERRY ADAMS

forced out of the United Kingdom and into the Irish Republic, but it bristles with hints that that is the Government's ultimate objective. Its authors are at pains to stress that the document is merely a starting point for discussion and not a declaration of final policy, yet as such a starting point it indicates very visibly the lines along which the Government's mind is working. It assures everyone that at the end of the day the people, not the politicians, will decide, but it is noticeable that it refers to 'the people' as being those of the Irish Republic as well as Ulster.

The Government, in order to allay the fears of Unionists, has pointed to the promise of its Dublin counterpart, as part of the deal, to delete that clause in the constitution of the Republic which lays claim to the territory of Northern Ireland. In fact this promise, even if it is carried out, is virtually meaningless. It is of no

FRAMEWORK FOR BETRAYAL

(Contd. from prev. page)

demands of Sinn Fein and the IRA, it has been greeted with approval by no less personages than Sinn Fein leaders Martin McGuinness and Gerry Adams, who has said of it that: "Its ethos is for one Ireland and an all-Ireland arrangement." Would creatures like these be giving the plan their support if it was seen as leading anywhere except to the annexation of Northern Ireland by the Republic?

Who do they think they're kidding?

A curious piece of literature came into my hands the other day. It was called *New Britain* and described itself as the organ of the party of that name. It would look as if the New Britain Party is aiming to recruit the same sort of patriotic supporters as the BNP. So why doesn't it join up with the BNP?

The front-page article gives what is perhaps a clue. It is written by a spokesman for another tiny party previously known as the 'National Independence Party'. The article announces that the NIP has decided to merge with New Britain. Said the writer: "It is our belief that the name New Britain is a better one than the National Independence Party, avoiding as it does any confusion with the fascist National Front." Referring to an election in which the NIP had fought recently in the Midlands, he said: "We did find a number of people would not read our election literature because they thought the word 'National' implied fascist. The name 'New Britain' cannot be misunderstood."

The former NIP spokesman also said that his people had taken a look at the UK Independence Party with a view to linking up with that but had not been too impressed; the New Britain Party, he said, was undoubtedly a better prospect.

The supposition of all this seems to be that parties fighting elections with the word 'National' in their titles have a lesser chance of getting votes than those without that awful word, which the voters are going to think makes them 'fascist'. Well, this theory was put to the test in the by-election in Dudley West in December, when the New Britain Party stood against both the UK Independence Party and the National Front. The votes were as follows:- UK Independence Party 590; National Front 561; New Britain 148 (The BNP did not stand in this election).

Just whom do these people think they're kidding?

GREG ROBERTS

And just supposing that the plan did not lead in that direction, that at a certain point Unionists in Northern Ireland said: "So far and no further," and that their wishes were respected, does anyone seriously imagine that Adams & Co. would not return to the bomb and the bullet and we would be right back where we started?

Despicable

We can be sure that the Major Government knows this, and herein lies the most despicable aspect of its policy. What it clearly is hoping to do is place the Unionists in the position where they can only obstruct the sell-out of their people at the expense of appearing to be the destroyers of the peace. The Major Government is bargaining for being able to sell its peace plan so convincingly to the ordinary people of Northern Ireland that the latter will turn away from their natural leaders and endorse any policy, even though it may lead inexorably to a united Ireland, which will prevent a return of the terror. It is hoping, in other words, to throw the Ulster Unionists out on a limb. In fact that very phrase 'Unionists out on a limb' comprised the front-page headline in *The Guardian* when that paper welcomed the framework

document on February 23rd. With Sinn Fein and *The Guardian* on its side, could the document possibly be anything else than a formula for betrayal?

Perhaps more powerful than anything else was the symbolism of that day when the document was announced in the press. In every paper were photographs of Mr. Major and Eire Premier Bruton in brotherly pose, sometimes shaking hands, sometimes jointly holding the framework document. It was not a good omen. Symbolism is important to Ulster loyalists. Was this not the final kick in the teeth for them, the final insult — after everything they have given for this country, including many of their lives?

MARK WARREN

FREEDOM VIDEOS

For your copy of our latest catalogue of nationalist, revisionist and music videos (VHS) send two first-class stamps to: Freedom Videos, BM Truth, London WC1N 3XX.

National Vanguard No. 114 (Nov-Dec 1994): £1.55. Cheques/POs only to LIFE RUNE BOOKS, BCM BOX 6089, LONDON WC1N 3XX. Send 2 x 25p stamps or 3 x IRCs for lists.

JUST WHO THE HELL DO THESE PEOPLE THINK THEY ARE?

GRAHAM WEEKS reports from Europe

THE PRESIDENT of the European Parliament, Dr. Klaus Hansch, was reported last month as issuing a stern warning to national leaders in the countries of the EC against the spread of "racism and anti-semitism."

Dr. Hansch said in Brussels that despite repeated anti-racist warnings and resolutions passed by MEPs the European Union (as he and his kind now like to call it — although we do not recall the people ever being asked to vote on this) has "not achieved a great deal" against rampant xenophobia. He continued: "Racism is still raising its ugly head."

The president, whose audience included 50 MEPs, went on to say that no member state of the EU could keep 'right-wing extremism' under control single-handedly. This was "illustrated by the sickening tide of right-wing publications taking advantage of differences in national laws and sent by post across our open internal borders."

Dr. Hansch called for a Europe-wide law against 'racism', saying: "What is needed is a directive based on the most stringent anti-racist legislation in force in member states."

He stressed the need to crack down on the spread of extremist propaganda and revisionist literature, which was not illegal in some EU states, including Britain.

"The authors of racist propaganda must not be allowed to escape criminal prosecution," he said. "We must be aware of those who rewrite history..."

His colleague, British Labour MEP Glyn Ford, supported his demands at a meeting in London shortly afterwards, saying: "We have called for a European race relations act to protect all the continent's residents and to ban such manifestations as Holocaust denial. Unfortunately it seems the member states don't want to do anything about it."

The nerve of these people is simply breathtaking. Regardless of whether one agrees with the Common Market/European Community/European Union (take your pick), we did think this institution was supposed to be devoted to freedom and democracy. 'Racism' and 'anti-semitism', whether one likes them or not, are legitimate opinions which people have the right to express, just as other people have the right to oppose them. The same applies to opinions on the veracity or otherwise of the 'Holocaust'. What on earth are we coming to when the bosses of Europe demand that such opinions are banned by law throughout the member states?

All this comes just at a time when we are finding out that the Eurocrats are seeking to prevent Britain asserting her right to deny unrestricted entry of 'refugees' now resident in EC countries. Is there a conspiracy in Europe to flood this country with more immigrants, mostly from the Third World, and then to make it a criminal offence for Britons to protest against that flood? It looks damn like it!

All the more reason to get out of the EC now and rid ourselves of these petty dictators.

RACE
AND
NATION



The Editor
'Spearhead'
PO Box 117
Welling
Kent DA16 3DW

LETTERS

SIR: You have published two articles on the subject of modern art. In this connection your readers might be interested in what Picasso, one of the great idols of the modernists, said about himself and his profession:-

"From the moment that art ceases to be the food that feeds the best minds, the artist can use his talent to perform all the tricks of the intellectual charlatan. Most people can today no longer expect to receive consolation and exultation from art.

"The 'refined', the rich, the professional do-nothings, the distillers of quintessence, desire only the peculiar, the sensational, the eccentric, the scandalous in today's art. And I myself, since the advent of cubism, have fed these fellows what they wanted and satisfied these critics with all the ridiculous ideas that have passed through my head. The less they understand them the more they admire me. Through amusing myself with all these absurd fancies I became celebrated very rapidly. For a painter, celebrity means sales and consequent affluence. Today, as you know, I am celebrated. I am rich.

"But when I am alone I do not have the effrontery to call myself an artist at all, not in the grand old meaning of the word. Giotto, Titian, Rembrandt, Goya, were great painters. I am only a clown, a mountebank.

"I have understood my time and have exploited the imbecility, the vanity, the greed of my contemporaries. It is a bitter confession, this confession of mine, more painful than it may seem. But at least it does have the merit of being honest."

R.D. PORTER
Needham Market, Suffolk

SIR: The so-called 'rebels' in the so-called 'Conservative' Party have John Major in the hollow of their hand. But they won't clench it.

Each of them could say: "If you don't do what I say, Mr. Major, I will apply for the Chiltern Hundreds and there will be a by-election in my constituency. I am sure you will win it, Mr. Major, since you are so popular with the voters. But you'll win it without my help."

Or even: "At the resulting by-election, I will stand as an Independent Conservative

candidate. I expect to win, as I have gained the full confidence of my constituents while I have been their MP."

And: "I am a millionaire/business consultant/barrister. I can earn more money outside parliament than in it. So by all means bring my political career to an end, Mr. Major."

But they don't say these things because they are still Major's men.

(Dr.) MICHAEL TOPHAM
Canterbury, Kent

SIR: I would like to draw to your attention that I am not the author of the letter attributed to me in the January issue concerning footballer Bruce Grobbelaar.

R.D. MOLESWORTH
Cheltenham, Glos.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We apologise to Mr. Molesworth for this error. The letter came in writing that looked similar to his, and in the rush to meet publication deadlines we carelessly failed to note the signature.

SIR: Even John (is race an issue?) Humphries has to admit on BBC Radio Four that 'independent' black Africa is a disaster. Lake Victoria now has virtually no fish due to its being clogged with weed resulting from industrial pollution and careless farming. Never mind, they can all come to Britain, can't they?

M.F. INGRAMS
Orpington, Kent

SIR: I have had occasion to write to the BBC once or twice about its sick obsession with homosexuality in all its forms. This subject in *Country File* springs to mind. The BBC tells me I must get used to it and accept it because, along with black people, it is a fact of life and they must go in for 'realism'.

I wonder at 'realism' when every dyke they portray is a lovely feminine girl and not the Doc Martin-booted, nose-ringed, tattooed skinhead 'females' that infest every queer march and demonstration.

I wonder at 'realism' when every programme on TV features an ethnic of some kind nearly always in charge of the situation or loving and caring and super-intelligent by contrast with the Whites around. In *The Bill*, based in London, there is not ever an ethnic villain but the top cop in charge of the police station is a black female!

I am of course told that if I do not like things I can always turn off. The trouble is that these days I would have to turn almost everything off.

I am now becoming a member of the BNP. I have only taken the party's literature so far, but now I have had enough and realise that the BNP is the only hope for my race and nation.

O.W. DICKERSON
Stamford, Lincs.

SIR: As usual, your 'What We Think' column hits the nail on the head with reference to the recent demonstrations

against the export of live veal calves.

The hypocrisy of these so-called 'champions' of animal welfare is made blatantly clear in that, whilst they protest on this issue, they are deafeningly silent when anyone brings up the question of the repulsive ritual slaughter practised by Moslems and Jews whereby cattle have their throats cut without prior stunning.

W.G. YOUNG
London S.E.11

SIR: At a time when we are being deluged with reminiscences about the atrocities that are supposed to have occurred in World War II, while doing some research into the war I recently came across this interesting document, headed 'Rules of Warfare'. It said:-

(1) The soldier fights chivalrously for the sake of national victory. Atrocities and needless acts of destruction are unworthy of him.

(2) Every combatant must wear uniform or specially authorised and clearly visible insignia. Fighting in civilian clothes or without insignia is prohibited.

(3) No enemy who surrenders must be killed. This also applies to irregular troops and spies, who will receive their just deserts from the courts.

(4) Prisoners of war are not to be abused or maltreated. Weapons, plans and documents must be confiscated, but no personal belongings may be removed.

(5) The use of dum-dum or explosive bullets is prohibited. Nor must any normal ammunition be converted.

(6) The Red Cross is inviolable. Wounded enemy are to be humanely treated. Medical personnel and military chaplains must not be prevented from carrying out their medical or pastoral duties.

(7) The civil population is inviolable. No member of the armed forces shall engage in looting or wanton destruction.

Now what army do you suppose had such rules of warfare? The British? The Americans? The French? The Russians? No, it was the **German Army**. Food for thought.

HARRY MULLIN
Glasgow

SIR: Your correspondent D.E. Burrows (December issue) raises an interesting point: why are so many politically incorrect articles appearing in newspapers?

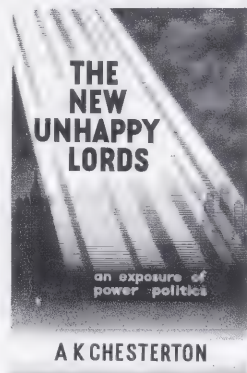
Many columnists have distanced themselves from the dafter expressions of political correctness in order to retain credibility, yet nevertheless they still remain firmly within the parameters of the 'liberal consensus'. However, articles are now appearing in the mainstream press which stray beyond this and wander into very 'dangerous' territory indeed: pieces which begin to question the legitimacy of our wonderful multi-racial utopia, for instance.

Is it that there are forces at play which make it impossible for the press to ignore the reality of Britain in the 1990s, much as it would like to?

PAUL BURDEN
Dewsbury, Yorks.

BOOKS

B.N.P. BOOK SERVICE (PHONE AND FAX 081 316 4721)
154 UPPER WICKHAM LANE, WELLING, KENT DA16 3DX
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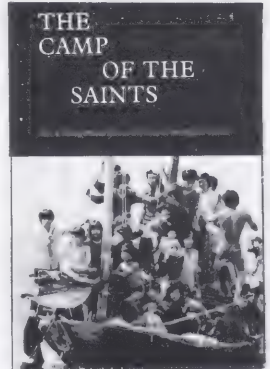
THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (A.K. Chesterton) £6.00. An exposure of the financial power that seeks to drag mankind into a one-world state, this book shows that Britain's decline did not occur naturally but was engineered. 1972, 288pp.

Here is a list of some of the most popular books available from the BNP Book Service. The prices given in each case do not include postal charges, which should be estimated by calculating one eighth the total value of the order, except in the case of overseas orders, where those about to order should first enquire. Money should be enclosed with all orders. All cheques or postal orders should be made out to the BNP Book Service only, and should not be included in remittances sent to associated bodies for other items. Orders are likely to be dealt with more quickly if the BNP Book Service is marked on the envelope.

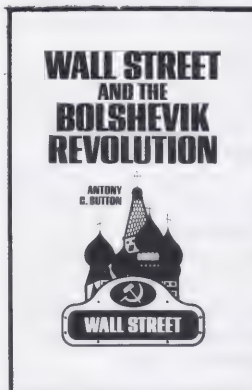
Now titles are marked with stars ★

For a full catalogue of all our books please write to our mail order address, which is: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please also send all orders to this address. The address given at the top of this page is that of the BNP Bookshop, which is for retail sales only.

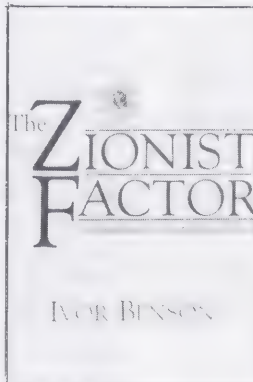
Please note this fact, which is of great importance: the books sold through the BNP Book Service are written by many different kinds of authors holding a number of different political viewpoints, very few of them being in any way connected with the British National Party. The party's Book Service distributes these books because it is felt that they fill important gaps in public information and understanding of vital national and international issues. This does not mean that all of what is printed in these books should be taken as reflecting the policies adopted by the British National Party and supported by this magazine. We reserve the right to differ with some of the authors on some parts of their writings.



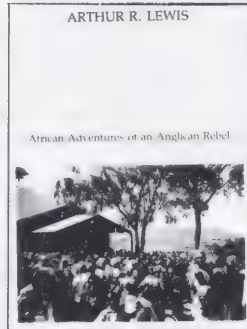
THE CAMP OF THE SAINTS (Jean Raspail) £5.00. Reissue of the sensational novel about the destruction of the white race by an Asian immigrant invasion of Europe. A scathing condemnation of the 'anti-racism' that is paralysing white nations. 1973, 311pp.



WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.



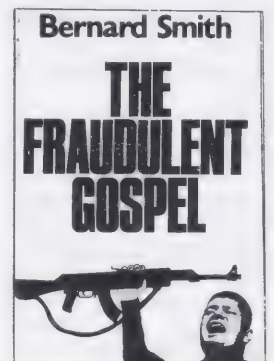
THE ZIONIST FACTOR (Ivor Benson) £10.40. A brilliant study of the Jewish presence in 20th century history, covering such events as the Bolshevik Revolution, the creation of Israel, the fall of Rhodesia and the close relationship between communism and international capitalism. 1992, iii, 205pp.



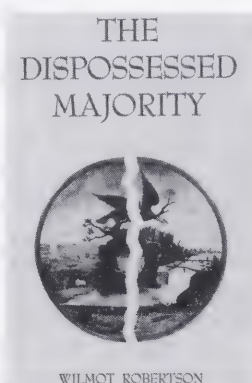
TOO BRIGHT THE VISION (Arthur Lewis) £7.99. The reminiscences of a valiant clergyman who upheld the causes of Christianity and civilised rule in Rhodesia against terrorism supported by British Governments. Despite being born in the UK, the author was barred from this country by the Wilson Government. 1992, 279pp.



THE COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER (Correlli Barnett) £10.99. Shows how deep-rooted liberalism and a lack of political realism brought about Britain's 20th century decline in the political, industrial and military fields. 643pp.



THE FRAUDULENT GOSPEL (Bernard Smith) £2.95. The third edition of a devastating exposure of the World Council of Churches and its support for communism and terrorism, it shows how the clergy are used as tools in the destruction of civilisation. 1991, 168pp.



THE DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY (Wilmot Robertson) £7.50. This book has attracted worldwide attention, dealing as it does with racial problems in America — and not just the black-white situation. 2nd edition 1981, 613pp.



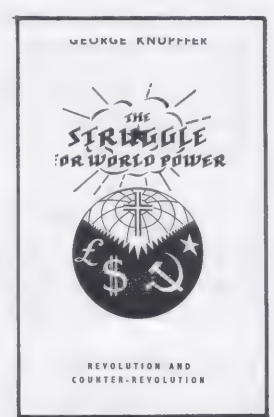
★ **THE BRITISH** (M.I. Ebbutt) £1.99. A classic retelling of the stories of legendary British and other European heroes, like Sir Gawayne, Beowulf, Roland, Robin Hood and Hereward. 1910 (rep. 1994), 373pp.



HIDDEN MENACE TO WORLD PEACE (James Gibb Stewart) £10.00. This latest work by a well-known advocate of monetary reform deals also with secret politics, media censorship and the drive towards a 'new world order'. 1993, 233pp.



RACE (J.R. Baker) £25.00. The author, a professional zoologist for 50 years, provides an objective and scholarly account of what race means and how it has affected human thinking. A specialist book of great importance. 1974, 625pp.



THE STRUGGLE FOR WORLD POWER (George Knapp) £6.20. A distinguished Russian author deals with the communist and international financial conspiracies, showing their mutual links. 1986, 240pp.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Except where otherwise stated, the items listed below should be ordered from PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

A New Way Forward

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 79p post-free.

Fight Back!

British National Party manifesto for the recent 1992 election. Policies are exactly as outlined in *A New Way Forward* (above) but with different title, cover design and introduction. 79p post-free.

Where We Stand

A new, abridged and bang up-to-date statement of BNP policies. Standard information brochure sent to enquirers. 29p post-free.

No to Maastricht! No to Europe!

Brand-new booklet outlining the British National Party case against the EC and in particular against the Maastricht Treaty. Produced out of collaboration between BNP Devon Branch and party headquarters. 59p post-free.

The Enemy Within

This, the latest BNP booklet, is about the role of the BBC as a weapon of mass brainwashing. The booklet comprises the text of an official complaint by the party to the Broadcasting Complaints Commission following the odious *Public Eye* programme shown in January 1993. Although the complaint is about one specific TV programme, its general drift could be said to apply to a wide range of anti-nationalist propaganda on TV and radio. 44p post-free.

BNP Activists' Handbook

This is the publication that so many have been waiting for. The handbook is a comprehensive instruction course in all the essential techniques needed in promoting and building the British National Party at local branch level, starting from scratch when the activist is entirely alone. This booklet is a mine of information that all activists, old and new, will find valuable in the quest to make their activities more efficient and effective. It is a 'must' for everyone who wants to be more than just an armchair nationalist. The Handbook is illustrated and runs to 71 pages. £1.86 post-free.

BNP Election Manifesto 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 general election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 49p post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. £1.50 post-free.

Union Jack lapel badges

£1.50 each post-free. £1.30 each post-free for 10 or more.

BNP Key Rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP Cloth Logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Ideal for sewing onto anoraks, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP Leaflets

Defend Rights for Whites! New leaflet rallying white people to defend their heritage and oppose multi-racialism. The leaflet looks at the effect of multi-racialism on Law and Order, Housing, Health Care, Employment, Education and Social Welfare. It also deals with the treasonable role of the mass media in promoting multi-racial Britain. This leaflet is larger than the standard BNP product. Text and illustrations cover two sides of an A4 format, which is to be folded into three panels each side. £10.00 per 1,000, with postage charges of £5.25 per 1,000.

RALLY '94



Video-recording of the British National Party Annual Rally, November 5th 1994

Hear:-
DAVID BRUCE
(Chairman)
RICHARD EDMONDS
CLAUDE CORNILLEAU
GUNTHER DECKERT
MICHAEL NEWLAND
JOHN TYNDALL

BNP Recordings, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

LATEST RALLY VIDEO

Recording of the BNP Annual Rally held near London back in November. See this page for further details.

Race Attacks: the truth. This is a new leaflet focusing on the recent brutal murder by Asians of a young white boy, Richard Everitt, in North London. The leaflet shows how left-wing agitators and the media whip up hysteria when Blacks or Asians are the victims of killings but strangely mute when the murdered person is white.

Make Britain safe! This is the BNP's latest law-and-order leaflet. It focuses on a man in Liverpool savagely beaten up recently just for ticking off some youths who vandalised his car. The leaflet spells out the party's basic anti-crime policies, such as restoration of the death penalty and making prisons much tougher.

Vote British National Party. This leaflet focuses on the BNP election victory in Tower Hamlets in September 1993 and stresses how this has changed the entire face of British politics, saying that now the BNP has shown that it can win elections it has a new credibility and a vote for it undoubtedly counts. The leaflet also gives a brief synopsis of the main policies on which the party will be fighting forthcoming elections. This is recommended as an excellent election 'warm-up' leaflet. It should be used as a supplement to, not a substitute for, the standard personalised candidate's leaflet. The leaflet contains a photograph of BNP Councillor Derek Beackon at his moment of victory.

Join the British National Party. This leaflet is on a similar theme to the above-mentioned 'Vote...' leaflet, dealing likewise with the Tower Hamlets victory. However, it is designed primarily for recruitment purposes rather than for electioneering. It also contains the Derek Beackon victory photograph.

Rebuild Britain NOW! Fairly new leaflet. Deals mostly with measures needed to revive the British economy and restore full employment, but also mentions the effect on British jobs of the coloured invasion.

Join us! Highly successful recruiting leaflet designed for BNP Autumn and Winter 1992 and Spring 1993 recruitment campaigns. Gives brief account of best-known BNP policies. A summons to battle!

Immigration: the time to say STOP! Leaflet drawing attention to the still large numbers of immigrants coming into Britain and calling for repatriation.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

Hang child murderers! Very powerful leaflet calling for the death penalty for the killers of little children.

Stop unemployment... Ban imports! Up-to-date leaflet dealing with the effect on British jobs of unrestricted imports of goods that can and should be produced in Britain by British workers. Contains photo of pithead scene and is especially suitable for distribution to coal miners threatened with redundancy through planned pit closures.

Stand by Ulster! Leaflet supporting Loyalists in Northern Ireland and listing BNP policies for the province.

Election warm-up leaflet. This leaflet has been prepared specially for areas where the BNP plans to put up candidates for elections, whether parliamentary or local government. It precedes the final leaflet bearing the candidate's name, and is designed for 'warm-up' purposes. Based on the 'Rights for Whites' theme, it is especially valuable for areas where immigration and race are a big issue.

Wake up Scotland! Leaflet specially designed to bring the BNP message to Scotland.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £4.70 for 1,000 and £5.25 for 2,000.

BNP Recordings

Rally '94. Video-recording of the latest BNP Annual Rally, staged near London on November 5th 1994. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Richard Edmonds, Gunther Deckert, Claude Cornilleau, Michael Newland and John Tyndall.

Rally '93. Video-recording of the BNP Annual Rally, staged just outside London on November 6th 1993. Hear and see speeches by John Morse, David Bruce, Kirk Lyons, Claude Cornilleau and John Tyndall.

Rally '92. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 24th 1992. Hear and see speeches by Syd Carthew, John Peacock, Ken Henderson, Claude Cornilleau, David Bruce, Sam Dickson, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '91. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 12th 1991. Hear and see speeches by Steve Tyler, Scott McLean, Ken Henderson, Eddy Butler, Tony Wells, Dr. Donald Clarke, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '90. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 13th 1990. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Steve Cartwright, John Peacock, Karl Philipp, Tony Lecomber, Steve Smith, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '89. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 14th 1989. Hear and see speeches by Mark Wilson, John Peacock, Gus McLeod, Tony Morgan, David Bruce, Harry Mullin, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '87. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickcord, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Videos cost £13.00 plus 98p p&p.

Allied publications

We recommend the following two publications which, although not connected with the British National Party, reflect a broadly similar viewpoint on national and international issues:-

CANDOUR

British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. Subscription: UK £15.00 per year; Overseas £20.00 per year; U.S.A. \$30.00 per year. Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

THE TRUTH AT LAST

Hard-hitting paper for American and other white race patriots. Send a £5 note for a six-month trial subscription to: PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.

CONFERENCE PLANS 1995



BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY leaders held a highly successful weekend conference at a hotel in the North of England on the 4th/5th February, the purpose of which was to discuss the main priorities of party development in 1995.

Present at the conference were most of the national officers of the party as well as delegates from all the party's main regions.

The conference agenda was divided into four main parts: (1) Needs for improvement in the party's general activity performance; (2) Preparations for local government elections in May 1995; (3) What the BNP's response should be to the growing national swing to Labour and the decline of the Tories; (4) A review of the quality and pitch of BNP propaganda. The afternoon of Saturday, February 4th, was occupied with (1) and (2) and the morning of Sunday, February 5th with (3) and (4).

Everyone attending agreed that the conference was the most valuable so far in the history of the party, with a higher quality of discussion than ever before. Some nationalists outside the BNP allege that the party runs its affairs in the manner of a 'dictatorship'. At this gathering in fact, everyone was given the opportunity to pass critical comment on the running of the party at every level right up to the top. The important rule is that this criticism is aired *in camera* and not expressed in slanging matches in front of the whole membership, as is done in some organisations, or in magazines circulating publicly. In this way the BNP can examine its own weaknesses and study areas where improvement is needed without any appearance of internal warfare and faction-fighting. The whole spirit of this conference was one of constructive self-analysis on the party's part.

Among the important conclusions of the conference were: (a) that the BNP's active

PAUSING FOR THE CAMERA A shot of the conference delegates in mid-session

units must substantially increase their rates of leafletting and, in some cases, paper-sales also; (b) leaflets must regularly be updated to deal with topical issues as they arise; (c) the party must continue the process of tightening up on internal discipline by ridding itself of lunatic-fringe and exhibitionist elements; (d) in response to massive disillusionment among middle-class traditional Tory voters, the party must do more than in the past to win over members and votes from this section of the population; (e) in its propaganda, the party must do more to overcome the widespread mood of defeatism among the British people and to emphasise aspects of party social policy not generally known; (f) the party must do more to attract women.

The business agenda of the conference was broken by an enjoyable social on Saturday evening, when many local members and supporters called in to say hallo.

Remember the BNP in your will

The British National Party has benefited immensely from a few of its supporters remembering the party in their wills. Why not become one of these benefactors yourself? Whatever you do, make sure you do not die intestate and let your estate go to prop up the establishment!

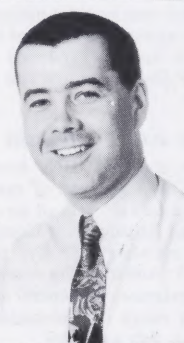
Making a part of your will out to the BNP is a very simple matter, and any solicitor should be able to advise you on how it is done if you are in any doubt.

BNP tops 16 per cent in Tower Hamlets

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY again proved its vote-winning potential in London's Tower Hamlets last month when Dave King, contesting the Weavers Ward in a local government by-election on February 23rd, obtained 486 votes, which amounted to 16.1 per cent of the poll.

The full results were: Labour 1,388; Independent Liberal Democrat 551; BNP 486; Official Liberal Democrat 482; Militant Labour 112. The Tories, after their total humiliation in nearby Lansbury Ward in December, did not even put up a candidate.

DAVE KING
Fought a hard
campaign



Dave King's result would have been much better still had it not been for the intervention of the Independent Liberal Democrat. Both the official Labour and official Liberal Democrat candidates were Asians. Whilst the official Liberal Democrat obediently toed the 'anti-racist' line as laid down by Paddy Ashdown, the Independent Liberal had a manifesto which incorporated a watered-down version of the BNP message, speaking of the need to put 'Island people' (for which read Whites) first. This — plus the fact that the Independent Liberal Democrat was white himself — tempted many would-be BNP voters to support him. In this way the white protest vote was split into two.

The BNP fought a hard campaign in an area where, unlike in Millwall in September 1993, there had not been an extensive background of activity in the preceding year. In the circumstances Dave King's vote was a praiseworthy one. It has now been shown that almost anywhere in Tower Hamlets the BNP can now win between 12½ and 20 per cent of the poll — inconceivable just a few years ago.

The party is now in a different ball game to the one in which it won its seat in Millwall a year and a half ago. The local Labour Party has worked hard to refine its image, and this, together with the big national swing to Labour, makes the winning of votes much more difficult for the BNP in Tower Hamlets. This handicap will persist until Labour has exhausted its present credit rating among local electors — something which may have to await the coming of a Labour Government and a year or two for that government to have achieved the unpopularity that will inevitably be its lot when its absence of any positive policies has been revealed.

Tyndall goes north



Glasgow: Tyndall speaks. Note the impressive Scottish BNP banner.



Lincoln: Audience on their feet after a telling point from the platform.

TWO highly successful meetings formed the main parts of a northern tour by British National Party leader John Tyndall last month. At the first such meeting, in Glasgow on February 18th, about eighty were present. Mr. Tyndall was accompanied on the platform by Harry Mullin and Dr. Donald Clarke, with Scottish Organiser Scott McLean in the chair. The BNP leader spoke of the sense of hopelessness felt by many young people in Britain today as they left school or university, sometimes with good qualifications, only to find little opportunities in employment awaiting them — the consequence of a government that preferred to obtain the country's needs from the sweatshops of the Far East rather than from our own factories. He spoke also of the way in which these same young are under pressure from 'politically correct' schoolteachers and TV programme-makers to be ashamed of Britain's great past. No wonder, he concluded, that so many young folk are now supporting the BNP. As one letter in his post said, the BNP provides the sole hope for Britain's future.

Mr. Tyndall spoke on a similar theme at the party's first ever meeting in Lincoln on the following Monday, February 20th. With local supporters reinforced by contingents from Yorkshire and the East Midlands, about seventy people were in attendance — an excellent achievement for so young a party unit. Also speaking on the platform was Frank Kimbal Johnson, a veteran of World War II who is still fighting the battle to save Britain half a century on. Chairman for the evening was Tony Braithwaite. After the speeches plans were made for a more thorough organisation of the very recently established Lincoln Group and for a stepping up of activity in the area — activity which has already made headlines in the local press.

BNP gets going in West of England

Recently there has been an upsurge in activity by the British National Party in the West of England, up to now one of the party's weaker areas. A box number for Bristol, Avon & Somerset has been opened and can be found in our list of party units on the back page. Anyone wishing to help in the area should write to this box number for information.

CONVIVIAL WELLING CLUB DINNER

The British National Party's Welling Club recently held its third annual dinner. The attendance was the highest ever, and BNP leader John Tyndall in his after-dinner speech thanked all who had supported the Club during the past year. A scene from the dinner is shown on right.



How to obtain Spearhead

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All cheques and postal or money orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please do not include a payment for *Spearhead* in a remittance which includes payment for other items.

Contact your local party unit!

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BM Box 3958, London WC1N 3XX

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PO Box 300, Emma Street,
Hackney, London E2 7BZ

HILLINGDON

PO Box 390, Uxbridge,
Middlesex UB8 3BA

HOUNSLOW

PO Box 328, Hounslow,
Middlesex TW5 0XF

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

PO Box 94, Teddington,
Middlesex TW11 9EY

CROYDON & MERTON

PO Box 301, Carshalton,
Surrey SM5 4QW

SOUTH EAST LONDON

PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

EPPING FOREST

PO Box 12, Loughton, Essex IG10 2DN

WEST KENT

PO Box 48, Tonbridge TN11 9JF

EAST KENT

PO Box 8, Ashford TN23 2EL

WEST HERTS.

BM Box 1245, London WC1N 3XX

MILTON KEYNES

PO Box 811, Bradwell Common,
Milton Keynes, Bucks. MK13 8YZ

BEDFORD

PO Box 174, Kempston,
Bedford MK42 8EQ

CAMBRIDGE

PO Box 817, Waterbeach,
Cambridge CB5 9JR

BERKSHIRE & NORTH HANTS.

BCM Box 4110, London WC1N 3XX

ISLE OF WIGHT

PO Box 7, Ventnor, I.O.W. PO38 1RA

DEVON

PO Box 160, Exeter EX1 3YY

BRISTOL, AVON & SOMERSET

PO Box 117, Bridgewater,
Somerset TA6 4YX

CARDIFF

PO Box 632, Cardiff CF2 1UU

GWENT

PO Box 8, Tredegar NP2 3YG

*THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is
organised into active units extending over
most of the United Kingdom. Here we give a
list of the main units.*

BIRMINGHAM

PO Box 771, Great Barr,
Birmingham B44 9LZ

WORCESTER

PO Box 229, Worcester WR2 4SU

STOURBRIDGE

c/o PO Box 229, Worcester WR2 4SU

CANNOCK

PO Box 3, Cannock WS11 2AF

STOKE-ON-TRENT

PO Box 312, Hanley, Staffs. ST1 0SG

LEICESTER

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

NOTTINGHAM

PO Box 2, Carlton, Nottingham NG4 3EQ

MANSFIELD & ASHFIELD

PO Box 20, Mansfield, Notts. NG19 6HP

CHESTERFIELD

PO Box 174, Chesterfield,
Derbyshire S40 1FP

LINCOLN

PO Box 57, Lincoln LN5 7RQ

The BNP also has units in Staines, Redbridge, Newham, Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Thurrock, Southend-on-Sea, Isle of Sheppey, Woking, Southampton, Reading, Gloucestershire, Bristol & Bath, Bournemouth, Stevenage, Enfield & East Herts., Coventry, Grantham, Derby, Ilkeston, Scunthorpe, North Wales, Port Talbot, Barry, Tonypandy, Ebbw Vale, Bolton & Bury, Ashton-under-Lyme, Batley, York, Skipton, Tees-side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Falkirk, Fife, Cumbernauld, Airdrie, Clydebank, Greenock, Dumbarton, Lanarkshire, Ayr, Cumnock (Ayrshire) and Highlands & Islands. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office at PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

LIVERPOOL

PO Box 116, Liverpool L69 1SH

WARRINGTON

c/o PO Box 16, Salford M6 7PT

MANCHESTER & SALFORD

PO Box 16, Salford M6 7PT

ROCHDALE

PO Box 118, Rochdale,
Lancs. OL16 1AH

OLDHAM

PO Box 10, Oldham, Lancs. OL8 2WW

BLACKBURN

PO Box 149, Blackburn,
Lancs. BB2 2UQ

PENDLE

PO Box 15, Colne, Lancs. BB8 9BW

TODMORDEN

PO Box 15, Todmorden, Lancs. OL14 7NQ

BLACKPOOL

PO Box 53, South Shore,
Blackpool FY4 1FS

LEEDS

PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13

BRADFORD

PO Box 565, Bradford BD10 0YZ

DEWSBURY

PO Box 32, Dewsbury WF12 0YU

HALIFAX

PO Box 133, Halifax HX3 6HB

HULL

PO Box 558, Hull HU5 3YW

DARLINGTON

PO Box 61, Darlington,
Co. Durham DL3 9RD

TYNE & WEAR

PO Box 25, Sunderland SR3 1YZ

EDINBURGH

PO Box 719, Edinburgh EH4 2SR

MIDLOTHIAN

PO Box 14, Dalkeith EH22 5DL

WEST LOTHIAN

PO Box 50, Livingston EH54 8JJ

TAYSIDE

PO Box 210, Dundee DD1 9EP

GLASGOW

PO Box 85, Glasgow G51 2DS

JERSEY

c/o PO Box 160, Exeter,
Devon EX1 3YY

Find out about the British National Party

Send 50p for information pack to:-

P.O. BOX 117
WELLING
KENT DA16 3DW

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose.....